



François Mitterrand leaving the French Embassy in Brussels Tuesday for the EC summit.

Mitterrand Renames Mauroy After Resignation of Cabinet

French Prepare Austerity Measures

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy submitted the resignation of his government Tuesday to President François Mitterrand, who immediately renamed him and asked him to form a new cabinet, the presidential spokesman, Michel Vaizelle, announced.

Late Tuesday night, the government announced that Jacques Delanoë was named minister of the economy, finance and the budget, replacing his previous cabinet post of finance minister, Claude Chevallier.

Chevallier was renamed minister of general relations. Charles Fiterman, former minister of defense, became Laurent Fabius, the budget minister, was named minister of industry, replacing Jean-Pierre Chevallier.

Michel Rocard, head of the French planning agency, was named minister of agriculture, replacing Edith Cresson. She was named minister of urbanism and housing.

Charles Fiterman, a Communist, was renamed transportation minister; the previous government had four Communists in the cabinet.

The announcement about Mr. Mauroy, 34, set off intense speculation about his future. The seasoned politician is generally popular within the Socialist Party and trade unions. He has headed the government since Mr. Mitterrand was elected president in May 1981.

The renaming of Mr. Mauroy will be followed by — and is directly related to — a nationwide television address that Mr. Mitterrand will make Wednesday evening. The



Pierre Mauroy

speech is expected to contain new austerity measures for the French economy and consumers.

According to authoritative French government sources, the tone and content of the address, while reflecting new measures — possibly tax and utility-price increases — will not be spectacular.

French political observers predicted that it would reflect a moderate approach, continuing present austere measures introduced by Mr. Mauroy, and that it probably would avoid new price-wage freezes.

One of the government sources said Tuesday evening that the final version of the address was still being drafted. It was expected that its contents would be discussed at the regular cabinet meeting Wednesday morning. The speculation over Mr. Mauroy's future began when he re-election as mayor of the industrial city of Lille was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Kissinger, Citing Gains by Russia, Backs Major Shift in Arms Talks

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Henry A. Kissinger, in a rare admission of mistaken judgment, said Tuesday that the Nixon administration in which he served as secretary of state had "underestimated the speed" with which the Soviet Union would be able to catch up with the United States in the development of multiple warheads for its intercontinental ballistic missiles.

"We thought we had 10 years," Mr. Kissinger said at a news conference, citing this as one of the main reasons why the United States, in the many years of negotiations for strategic arms limitation agreements, has been seeking a limitation on Soviet and U.S. launching vehicles but not on the number of warheads.

Mr. Kissinger now advocates a radical change in the U.S. approach to nuclear arms control. He says U.S. efforts should be directed at reducing the number of warheads and persuading the Soviet Union to join the United States in shifting to a force of single-warhead missiles.

He says the United States should make this shift unilaterally if the Soviet Union refuses to follow suit.

He first went public with his new proposal in an article in the latest issue of Time magazine. He elaborated on it in answer to questions at Tuesday's news conference, which was sponsored by the Executive Club of France. He addressed members of the club later that day.

He also met privately with President François Mitterrand.

Mr. Kissinger emphasized that

he was speaking as a private person and that his proposal did not have the blessing of the Reagan administration. But he also said that the administration did not seem to be "outraged" by the proposal and added that he had talked it over with experts who found it sound.

There has been no reaction from the Soviet Union. "They may decide to ignore it, which would be depressing for my ego," he said.

The renaming of Mr. Mauroy will be followed by — and is directly related to — a nationwide television address that Mr. Mitterrand will make Wednesday evening. The

issue was, he added. How can we elicit a more forthcoming response from the Soviet Union?

The gist of Mr. Kissinger's proposal, according to his article in Time magazine, is this:

• The United States would make a fundamental decision to shift to single warheads, if possible under an agreement negotiated with the Soviet Union.

• If the Russians refuse such an agreement, the United States would make the shift unilaterally, making the size of its single-warhead force depend on the number of warheads in the Soviet force.

Mr. Kissinger emphasized that

he first went public with his new proposal in an article in the latest issue of Time magazine. He elaborated on it in answer to questions at Tuesday's news conference, which was sponsored by the Executive Club of France. He addressed members of the club later that day.

He also met privately with President François Mitterrand.

Mr. Kissinger emphasized that

EC Chief's Voice Mideast Dismay

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — European leaders said Tuesday that they were "deeply disturbed" by the continued lack of progress toward peace in the Middle East and called for the urgent withdrawal of all foreign forces as a prelude to resuming negotiations for a comprehensive peace accord.

The European Community's 10 heads of government concluded a two-day summit here by exhoring the Palestine Liberation Organization to "seize the present opportunity" and endorse the idea of peace negotiations. At the same time, they denounced Israeli settlements on the West Bank as "a major and growing obstacle" to peace efforts and insisted that Israel refrain from enlarging existing settlements or creating new ones.

The leaders also warned that risks of a trade war with the United States must be averted to allow the seven-nation economic summit in Williamsburg, Virginia, in May to concentrate on bolstering a sustained recovery of the international economy.

Earlier, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and President François Mitterrand of France held a breakfast meeting to heal the wounds of a bitter quarrel between their countries over currency values that threatened to disrupt the summit talks and throw foreign-exchange markets in turmoil.

Upon leaving the morning session with Mr. Mitterrand, Mr. Kohl acknowledged that "there were tensions between France and Italy" when he re-elects as mayor of the industrial city of Lille was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Herzog Is Elected Israel's President In Defeat for Begin

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Chaim Herzog, the Labor Party candidate, was elected president of Israel on Tuesday in a personal setback for Prime Minister Menachem Begin, whose nominee for the largely ceremonial post was spurned in the Knesset for the second time in five years.

Mr. Herzog's surprise victory, by a secret vote of 61-57, came after Mr. Begin had worked strenuously to wrest the presidency from the Labor Party. Because Mr. Begin's Likud grouping has a majority in the Knesset, the vote meant that some coalition members in the parliament had defected.

The vote will undoubtedly boost the opposition's morale, but it remained unclear whether it will have any lasting political consequences for Mr. Begin's government.

At a news conference after his election, Mr. Herzog said he did not believe his victory represented a threat to the Begin government. He also pledged to work for unity within the country and to raise Israel's standing abroad.

Mr. Herzog, 64, a Labor member of the Knesset, is a former chief of military intelligence and was Israel's ambassador to the United Nations in the mid-1970s.

Menachem Elon, his opponent, is a respected but not widely known justice in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Herzog will begin his five-year term in May, succeeding President Yitzhak Navon, who announced in February that he was leaving the presidency. There has been speculation that Mr. Navon, a popular figure in Israel, will eventually return to politics and seek the leadership of the Labor Party.

The president of Israel has no governmental authority and serves largely a symbolic role. By tradition, he is expected to detach himself from politics. This factor has led some to express doubt that Mr.

Navon could unite the Labor Party behind him.

Mr. Herzog's election was all the more embarrassing for Mr. Begin because he openly sought to avoid a repetition of the 1978 election for president. In that contest, Yitzhak Chavetz, the government-sponsored candidate and an obscure professor of nuclear physics, withdrew shortly before the election after a majority in the Knesset indicated that it preferred Mr. Navon.

As a result, Mr. Navon, the Labor Party candidate, was elected with support from both Labor and Mr. Begin's Likud coalition.

Mr. Begin left the Knesset on Tuesday without making a statement, but he later telephoned Mr. Herzog to offer his congratulations.

The Begin coalition holds 64 seats in the 120-member Knesset, meaning that seven members apparently defected. There was much speculation on who they were and what had motivated them.

Some analysts guessed that former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon and some of his allies sought revenge against Mr. Begin. Mr. Sharon was forced to resign in February after a government commission found him negligent in not preventing the massacre in September of hundreds of Palestinians in two Beirut camps.

Others pointed to the National Religious Party, which has shown gratitude for the Labor Party's support for their candidates in last week's election of two chief rabbis.

It appeared that such exercises in finger-pointing among the six parties that form the Likud coalition might continue for a time following Tuesday's defeat. But it remained unclear whether the coalition's ability to govern would be shaken.

According to some analysts, the defeat on a visible but nonacritical issue could move the coalition to close ranks so as to avoid defections on issues that could threaten the government.

The U.S. proposals, which have not been made public, reportedly call for daytime Lebanese-Israeli patrols in southern Lebanon.

Lebanon has rejected Israeli demands for a significant Israeli military presence in southern Lebanon to provide security for Israel's northern border from raids by Palestinian guerrillas. Israel has also demanded a security agreement between the two countries.

The U.S. proposals, which have not been made public, reportedly call for daytime Lebanese-Israeli patrols in southern Lebanon.



Chaim Herzog

Lebanese Say Israel Has Not Budged in Talks

By Jay Ross
Washington Post Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Zimbabwe's high court dismissed treason charges Tuesday against six of seven defendants, including the former deputy commander of the army, dealing a blow to the government's claim that followers of Joshua Nkomo, the opposition leader, had planned to overthrow the government and place him in power.

Judge Hilary Squires ruled after hearing the prosecution evidence that Dumiso Dabengwa, the former head of the intelligence for Mr. Nkomo's military forces during the country's independence war, still had treason charges to answer.

The key evidence separating Mr. Dabengwa from the others on the treason charges is a letter Mr. Dabengwa wrote in 1980 to Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, who was then chief of the KGB, the Soviet security police.

In the trial, Mr. Dabengwa allegedly sought Soviet assistance against the dissidents and their supporters in Matabeleland. Mr. Nkomo fled the country two weeks ago charging that the army had been ordered to kill him. Despite government denials and guarantees of his safety he has remained in London.

The trial could have significant bearing on future relations between the parties of Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo. Since Mr. Mugabe returned 10 days ago from the conference of nonaligned nations in New Delhi, there has been a noticeable cooling in the rhetoric of government ministers.

In a speech Monday to 5th Brigade, which carried out most of the offensive against the dissidents, Mr. Mugabe called for stronger military discipline and added: "Any army that turns itself into a people's enemy no longer deserves the right to defend them."

Mr. Mugabe received another report from nongovernmental relief agencies Monday in which it is believed they cited a death toll of more than 1,000 civilians. Several earlier reports had been submitted, but the government had usually just said the allegations were foreign press "propaganda."

Much of the prosecution case in the country's first treason trial rested on claims that ZAPU's military wing had secretly brought in trainloads of arms and stashed the weapons on farms belonging to the party, where they were later discovered. Judge Squires said there was no evidence that the defendants had diverted the trains.

He said he believed ZAPU's military wing, which he noted had long feuded with Mr. Mugabe's military wing, had kept the weapons "for defense against possible future attack."

Silence Greets the Return of Raphael's Well-Woven Tales

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

ROME — Raphael returned to the Sistine Chapel this week in a scarcely publicized homecoming that is 456 years overdue and will last only a week.

The leaders also warned that risks of a trade war with the United States must be averted to allow the seven-nation economic summit in Williamsburg, Virginia, in May to concentrate on bolstering a sustained recovery of the international economy.

Earlier, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and President François Mitterrand of France held a breakfast meeting to heal the wounds of a bitter quarrel between their countries over currency values that threatened to disrupt the summit talks and throw foreign-exchange markets in turmoil.

Upon leaving the morning session with Mr. Mitterrand, Mr. Kohl acknowledged that "there were tensions between France and Italy" when he re-elects as mayor of the industrial city of Lille was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Visitors to the Sistine Chapel stand before two of eight Raphael tapestries hung there for the first time since 1527.

being returned in 1808. Until 1928, they hung in the Vatican Museum's tapestry gallery.

This year, in which the 500th anniversary of Raphael's birth is being celebrated, Carlo Pietrangeli, director-general of the Pontifical Museums and Galleries, decided to return eight of the works to the places that had been reserved for them and to hang them on their original hooks, which remained.

Others of the series depicting episodes from the lives of Sts. Peter and Paul had similar fates, but they were all reassembled in the Vatican before the 16th century was over.

However, they were no longer displayed in the Sistine Chapel but in St. Peter's Basilica or in the Braccio di Costantino, the hall that leads from the colonnade of St. Peter's Square to the royal staircase of the Vatican Palace.

During Napoleon's Italian campaign, the tapestries were again carried away. They spent some time in Genoa and in Paris, before

being returned to the Sistine Chapel a few years ago.

The two that once hung on the wall that now bears Michelangelo's "Last Judgment" did not go on display.

One is at the Metropolitan Museum in New York with the annual exhibition of Vatican treasures, and the other is undergoing restoration.

But those that are being shown sparkle in the warm greens and blues brought back to life by the Vatican's restorers. Together with

those of Michelangelo's frescoes that have recently been restored, they give to the Sistine Chapel a glow that makes even those familiar with its splendor blink.

For reasons that were not explained, however, the Vatican has chosen not to announce to visitors what it is they are seeing and how exceptional is the event. Guide books published after the 16th century do not mention the tapestries,

and no sign or announcement informs the tourists. The show was announced to the press but received scant notice here. On Saturday, the tapestries will be returned to the museum.

Raphael and his students prepared the cartoons as the drawings from which the tapestries were woven in 1513-16, and the works were woven in Brussels in silk, wool and gilded silver thread.

range missiles targeted on Western Europe in exchange for a NATO agreement not to deploy SS-20 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe starting in December.

"A number of countries believe an interim solution, with the zero option as the ultimate objective, would be useful in the near future," the official said.

Such a solution would allow the Soviet Union to keep some of its intermediate-range missiles in exchange for a reduced deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles.

The U.S. defense secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger, said that President Reagan is studying the possibility of an interim agreement, and he urged the five European nations that would base the missiles to continue plans to deploy them as scheduled, conference sources said. The countries are Britain, West Germany, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands.

The official said Mr. Andropov's proposal met none of the criteria for balanced and secure arms re-

ductions laid down by Mr. Reagan. He said it would leave the Soviet Union with more SS-20 missiles than it had before the Geneva talks began in the fall of 1981. The SS-20 has a range of more than 3,000 miles (4,828 kilometers).

Mr. Weinberger told fellow ministers that the Soviet Union had several times in recent years claimed a military balance existed in Europe already. Since it had continued to deploy SS-20 missiles while NATO did nothing, it was clear a balance did

U.S. Military Ordered To Integrate Plans for Using Nuclear Arms

By Richard Halloran
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has instructed the military services to integrate plans for employing medium- and long-range nuclear weapons, making them to fight a war effectively, according to a new directive.

The directive, known as "Fiscal Year 1985-1989 Defense Guidance," also emphasizes a new emphasis on chemical arms and on development of laser-directed-energy weapons, such as high-energy lasers, particle beams and high-powered microwave options.

The Defense Guidance further states that the administration plans to add a deep underground base for MX missiles in the 1990s. A presidential commission is currently seeking a surface base that would be acceptable to Congress.

At the other end of the spectrum, the Defense Guidance instructed the military services to enhance their forces for special operations such as commando raids, guerrilla warfare, and counterintelligence. The Joint Chiefs of Staff were directed to devise a new doctrine for such tasks.

Overall, the directive's five-year budgeted outlays for increasing spending for each of the military services by more than 80 percent in current dollars between 1983 and 1989. The navy, expanding from 13 to 15 aircraft carrier groups, would get the largest slice.

Even with those increases, the guidance revealed a continuing rift between the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Pentagon's senior civilian leaders. The military officers asserted that a force far larger than that currently planned would be needed to fulfill the administration's ambitious strategy.

Mr. Weinberger's program calls for army divisions to remain at 16 while the Joint Chiefs recommended 22; instead of the planned 15 navy carriers, the top military men proposed 24; air force tactical fighter wings should rise from 27 to 44, the chiefs said.

The planning directive, Mr. Weinberger said, was the "authoritative statement of Department of Defense policy, strategy, force planning, resource planning, and fiscal guidance" for the coming five years. The document was drawn up to guide preparation of the 1985 military budget.

This Defense Guidance is the second version written under Mr. Weinberger's supervision. The first, a year ago, provided the foundation for the administration's military policy; the new guidance refined that and shifted emphasis in some areas.

A senior official familiar with the drafting of the directive said that last year's sought to stimulate military leaders into fresh thinking about the threat from the Soviet Union. The new guidance, he said, was intended to exert restraint.

He said the rhetoric in the 10-page document had been toned down. It now appeared to have been revised in an effort to provide the subtlety that arose after

U.S. Drops Invitation To Panama's Leader

By Dick Torgerson
Los Angeles Times Service

PANAMA CITY — The United States has informed General Raúlio Díaz Paredes, commander of the National Guard and the acknowledged political leader in Panama, that his planned visit to Washington is "not convenient" at this time.

The rebuff to the successor of the late General Omar Torrijos disclosed here Monday, followed his announcement last month that the U.S. ambassador to Panama was meeting in matters of internal security and should be replaced if he continued to do so.

Both the State Department and the White House have shown their firm backing for Ambassador Ernest E. Briggs, who was accused by General Paredes of failing to lower-ranking National Guard officers without the permission of the general's command. His letter characterized Mr. Briggs' actions as "unethical... a search for classified information."

The charge was included in a letter that was widely publicized here, even though the original never got to the U.S. Embassy. Dated Feb. 19, it referred to Mr. Briggs' meetings with senior officers in January and February, and termed them "unpleasant" affecting Panama's national security.

Amid accusations in three pro-

U.S. Defense Guidance became public knowledge last spring.

At that time, Mr. Weinberger established a policy under which the United States would prepare to fight a protracted nuclear war with the Soviet Union if deterrence failed. That policy was refined and expanded in the new guidance, through less vivid terms.

The departure in nuclear doctrine was the order to integrate plans for using long-, medium- and even short-range nuclear weapons so that the president, if necessary, could "execute controlled-response options."

"Our nuclear forces must be governed by a single coherent policy," Defense Guidance said. It noted that the Soviet Union has not isolated the role of long-range nuclear weapons from those of other nuclear arms.

The call for integrating nuclear weapons appeared to be another step in the evolution of the doctrine governing nuclear weapons that had moved over the last 30 years from massive retaliation to flexible responses.

Mr. Weinberger's instructions also came as the U.S. has begun to deploy a new generation of medium-range missiles that fly about 1,500 miles (2,400 kilometers). They include Pershing-2 ballistic missiles, which are to be deployed in Europe later this year, and the ground-launched and sea-launched cruise missiles.

Plans for deploying 108 Pershings and 464 cruise missiles in Europe over the next four years have been repeatedly protested there.

For years, attack plans for intercontinental missiles, long-range bombers, and submarines armed with long-range missiles have been coordinated in a Single Integrated Operational Plan. Under the new directive, those weapons "capable of executing nonstrategic nuclear options may be tasked for those missions."

The new emphasis on chemical arms was both defensive and offensive. The planning directive said U.S. forces will be equipped and trained to "sustain activities for at least 36 days" after chemical weapons have been used.

Conversely, the services were directed to be sure that they could rapidly employ existing chemical munitions in retaliation worldwide by 1985. The air force and army were instructed to "develop binary chemical payloads" for the 1990s. A binary chemical weapon keeps lethal agents separate until the projectile has been fired or the bomb dropped.

While the U.S. has conducted research into directed energy, the new Defense Guidance moved toward the development of weapons that would use electromagnetic energy concentrated into beams to destroy targets.

The air force was directed to conduct a space laser program, and the army, navy, and Marine Corps were all instructed to develop and evaluate laser weapons.

This year, the Defense Guidance instructed the services to have units tailored for special operations, such as the army's Green Berets, "immediately available."



Air force police at the Vandenberg Air Force Base in California arrest an anti-nuclear demonstrator.

415 Protesters Arrested in Rally At Missile Testing Base in U.S.

The Associated Press

VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, California — Air force security personnel detained 415 demonstrators during a protest against nuclear weapons at this missile-testing site, and security forces remained on alert Tuesday as the demonstrators vowed to continue acts of civil disobedience through Wednesday. Civil authorities arrested the detained protesters.

The demonstrators blocked Vandenberg's main gate Monday, and five or six protesters were captured at the Missile Assembly Building, about eight miles (13 kilometers) inside the base, Major Gen. Jack L. Watkins, the base commander said. He said 16 demonstrators were stopped inside the rugged, rural northern section of the base and 18 were picked up hiking along a high ridge at the base, 130 miles northwest of Los Angeles.

General Watkins said that military security officers were prepared for "large numbers" of demonstrators Tuesday. Pam Benda of the Nuclear Resistance Coalition said the protest would continue, "with some people trying to penetrate the base... from the back country."

Shultz Urges Senators To Boost Salvador Aid

By W. Dale Nelson
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense George P. Shultz told a deeply divided Senate panel Tuesday that El Salvador urgently needs additional U.S. arms aid to keep the military situation from becoming desperate.

"Time is important," Mr. Shultz said in testimony before the Foreign Operations subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee. "The military situation is not desperate but could become so if we fail to help."

The subcommittee had begun deliberations on President Ronald Reagan's request for \$110 million in additional military aid for El Salvador.

Senator Robert W. Kasten Jr., Republican of Wisconsin, the subcommittee chairman, told Mr. Shultz the panel would first take up the issue of the \$60 million already appropriated that the administration wants to divert to El Salvador from other foreign military aid programs.

Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii, who wants to slash the request, joined Senators Nancy L. Kassebaum, Republican of Kansas, and Christopher J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, in proposing to cut the president's request for \$110 million to \$23.7 million and in calling for unconditional negotiations between the Salvadoran government and the rebels.

Mr. Shultz reiterated the administration's support for negotiations aimed at getting the rebels to participate in the elections in December in El Salvador, but said "we will not support negotiations that short-circuit the democratic process and carve up power behind the people's back."

He also said discussions are now

under way on the possibility of a meeting of foreign ministers from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala, with foreign ministers of Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela attending as observers.

He said that such a meeting would test Nicaragua's "good faith, or lack of it." The administration has accused that country's leftist government of funneling Soviet and Cuban arms to the Salvadoran guerrillas.

Mr. Inouye, the ranking Democrat on the Foreign Operations subcommittee, said Monday that he understood from talking with State Department officials that the president might scale back his request. The State Department, however, flatly denied that is being considered.

The proposal would limit the number of U.S. military advisers in El Salvador to 55, a limit that the administration set for itself. Mr. Inouye said "any expansion beyond that would be translated by most Americans as American involvement in expanding warfare. We are not abandoning the people there," he said. "We are hoping that a nominal solution can be achieved."

General Paredes has made no comment, but a National Guard newspaper for him "heroic dedication," the general informed the U.S. Embassy that he was ill and would not make the trip to Washington that had been planned for last week.

But then he informed the embassy that he was feeling better and would like to go to Washington after his invitation, as a military officer, had come from the Pentagon. Last week, the military attaché at the embassy passed on to National Guard headquarters the official U.S. response — that the invitation had been suspended because "it is not convenient at this time."

General Paredes has made no comment, but a National Guard newspaper for him "heroic dedication," the general informed the U.S. Embassy that he was ill and would not make the trip to Washington that had been planned for last week.

Disputing the charges, the U.S. Embassy said that Mr. Briggs, a veteran career officer, had made "conveyal" on National Guard officers in Colón and Boquete that were arranged under normal practice at a local level.

The bases upon which the tone, content and conclusions of the supposed letter rest are in error or represent distortions," the statement said.

TAKE OFF WITH A BIG WIN!

Now try the Lottery with only

72,000 Tickets

(compared to 300,000—500,000 in other lotteries)

Yes, only 72,000 tickets participate in the 116th Austrian Lottery, bringing YOU closer to BIG WINS like these:

1st Prize: US \$ 600,000.00

2nd Prize: US \$ 300,000.00

3rd Prize: \$ 240,000.00

3 Prizes of \$ 120,000.00

PLUS 40,365 Other Cash Prizes up to \$ 38,000.00

Total Prize Money: \$19,560,000.00

• Your winning chances are the best in Europe, since one out of every two tickets wins at least the cost of the ticket.

• All winnings paid out tax-free in any currency, anywhere.

• For your protection, the Austrian Lottery is under strict government control.

Make a date with luck! Write today, using coupon, for brochure and ticket application form

To: PROKOPP INTERNATIONAL

the official distributor for the Austrian National Lottery.

29 Mariahilfer Str. Since 1913 1061 Vienna, Austria.

Please send me a brochure and ticket application form for the 116th Austrian National Lottery.

Name _____

Address _____

City/Country _____ ZIP _____

MAIL TODAY • WIN TOMORROW • MAIL TODAY • WIN TOMORROW

FBI Followed Lennon As Anti-Nixon Activist In 1972, Files Show

By Roxane Arnold
Los Angeles Times Service

IRVINE, California — FBI agents followed John Lennon, the former Beatle, for months before the 1972 Republican convention, fearing that he was about to lead a demonstration against President Richard M. Nixon, according to previously unreleased government documents.

They hoped to arrest Lennon on drug charges or otherwise "neutralize" him so that he could be deported, according to the documents.

Lennon was shot to death in New York on Dec. 8, 1980. Mark David Chapman, then 25, was convicted of his slaying.

FBI agents monitored the singer's public appearances, kept tabs on his private life and strongly suggested at one point that he "be arrested if at all possible on possession of narcotics charges" so that he would become more likely to be immediately deportable, according to FBI and immigration files released under the U.S. Freedom of Information Act.

At the time, Lennon's records were selling in the millions, his rhetoric was increasingly anti-war and he was fighting deportation because of a conviction in England four years before for possession of marijuana.

Included in the FBI file are some of Lennon's anti-war lyrics, concert reviews, copies of counterculture publications that linked his name to a Democratic presidential candidate, George S. McGovern, and copies of secret memo and FBI reports that were distributed to bureaus across the country. J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI director; H.R. Haldeman, a White House special assistant; immigration authorities, State Department officials and the CIA also received communications.

According to an FBI report, Lennon was associated with a group known as the Election Year Strategy Information Center whose purpose was to disrupt the Republican convention, scheduled for San Diego but eventually held in Miami.

In a memo on April 10, after Lennon's deportation case had

stalled, Hoover wrote: "In view of subject's avowed intention to engage in disruptive activities surrounding [the convention], New York office will be responsible for closely following his activities until time of actual deportation."

An April 21 memo from an agent to Edward S. Miller, who headed the FBI's intelligence division, confirmed that Lennon's moves were "being closely followed and any information developed indicating violation of federal laws" was to be sent to appropriate law enforcement officials to "neutralize" the singer.

Lennon, who was then engaged in fighting his deportation, did not go to Miami for the conference.

The files were requested by Jon Wiener, a history professor at the University of California, Irvine, for a book he is writing on Lennon and the politics of the 1960s. Much of the material released is heavily censored.



John Lennon

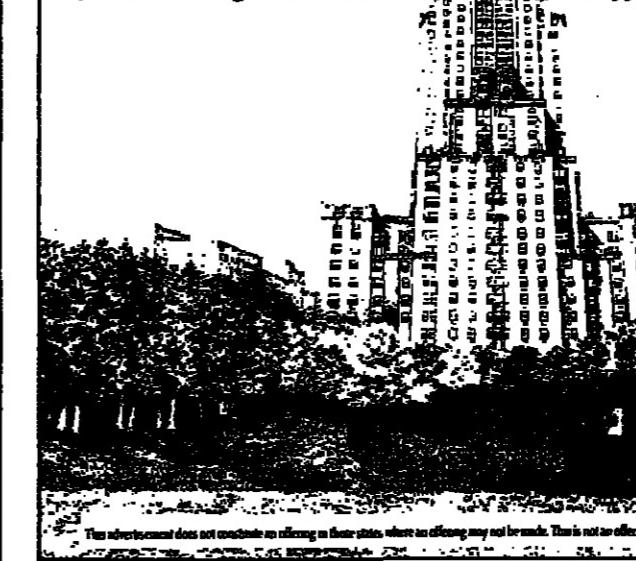
Because the material is believed to represent only a third of Lennon's file, Mr. Wiener and the American Civil Liberties Union said they would file a lawsuit in U.S. District Court in Los Angeles challenging the federal government's right to keep its files secret.

Mr. Wiener said: "What is most disturbing in all of this is the dimensions of what the government was doing. The government feared John Lennon and Nixon devoted an incredible amount of government resources to try and get rid of him."

**GENEVA!
in the heart of Europe**
Shopping, excursions,
arts and culture
2 nights starting from
30 CHF & B & B 150 CHF hotel
44 CHF & B 150 CHF hotel
Geneva, so easy to reach!
GENEVA TOURIST OFFICE
Postfach 1000, CH-1211 Geneva 2
Tel. 01 224 1921 - 224 1922
SWISS NATIONAL TOURIST OFFICE
Postfach 1000, CH-1211 Geneva 2
Tel. 01 224 1921 - 224 1922

Come Home...to the Essex House...

on Central Park South
preferred residence of an exciting international clientele for two generations
now a hotel condominium offering exquisite custom designed residential and



Marriott's
ESSEX HOUSE
HOTEL CONDOMINIUM
100 Central Park South
New York, New York 10019
212-624-5153
Tele: 19-5005

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

ATTENTION UNUSUAL SHOWING TIMES

OV : GAUMONT AMBASSADE **IX** (COLOR STEREO) • HAUTEFEUILLE PATHÉ **IX** (COLOR STEREO)
CLUNY PALACE **IX** (COLOR STEREO) • GAUMONT LES HALLES **IX** (COLOR STEREO)
7 PARNASSIENS **IX** (COLOR STEREO)

NOMINATED FOR 11 ACADEMY AWARDS

Including

BEST PICTURE

* Best Actor BEN KINGSLEY

Best Director RICHARD ATTENBOROUGH

The Monetary Crisis

That Common Market cliff-hanger last weekend concerned currency valuations in Europe only, but the world's jittery financial markets could do without such shock waves.

The battle, resolved for now, was essentially between France and West Germany, the dominant partners in the eight-nation monetary pact of 1979 that aims to fix the values of West European currencies in relationship to each other. There have been several revaluations, and this one was brought on by overstimulation of the French economy.

The Mitterrand government's unrealistic effort to pull France, by itself, out of the world's recession only made its currency weaker. West Germany aggravated the problem with its customary super-diligence in fighting inflation, making the mark yet stronger. Having already devalued the franc twice in 18 months, Mr. Mitterrand wanted the Germans to up-value the mark instead, at further expense to their exports and employment. In the end, both countries adjusted to the currency values suggested by the marketplace.

The lesson for Europe, and also for Americans who advocate fixed currency values, is that currencies can't hang together if economies

do policies hang separately. While it is too much to expect governments to cede much authority over policies that bear on the welfare of their peoples, any agreement to fix currency relations requires basic coordination.

There are consequences beyond the Common Market currency zone, as well. The franc's devaluation will also reduce American exports to France, where all foreign goods now become more expensive.

And France may seek to balance its payments accounts by raising new import barriers, always more tempting than austerity measures. Such protectionism will be hard to shed and will tempt other nations to retariff. As trade shrinks, everyone loses, just as the world is groping toward expansion.

The United States shares some of the blame. The Reagan administration engineered a recession that prolonged and deepened recession everywhere. And high American interest rates distorted most currency values by pulling for funds into dollar investments.

In this interactive world, only international collaboration and burden sharing can assure escape from common difficulties.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

An Eye on Exports

American exports have fallen over the past year, as is to be expected in a recession. But the pattern is instructive. Since demands for protection against imports are becoming a central issue in American politics, it is not a bad idea to keep an eye on the actual figures. The Commerce Department has just published the data for 1982, a panorama of U.S. economic relations with the rest of the world.

The striking thing about the drop in exports is the extent to which it is concentrated in only two countries — Canada and Mexico. The Canadian case is simply the mirror image of the U.S. recession. Mexico's situation is complicated by its debts, the price of oil, and its devalued currency. But both are reminders that downturns in the United States have disproportionately severe consequences in the two countries that share its borders, and, as they buy less here, their troubles feed back into our American factories.

But even in the midst of prolonged recession, the United States sold \$21 billion worth of goods abroad last year. That is four times the output of the American automobile industry. You have heard it said repeatedly that the American economy is becoming less competitive. Is it? A decade ago the United States exported about 4 percent of its gross national product. That proportion has nearly doubled since then. If American producers' ability to

compete is declining, why have export sales been rising?

Competitiveness, by the way, does not have much to do with industrial efficiency. It is largely a matter of exchange rates. The current trade disputes between the United States and Japan are a good example. While some of Japan's industries are world leaders, the productivity of the Japanese economy as a whole is slightly less than three-fourths the American level. That puts it a little ahead of Britain and Italy and well behind France and West Germany in national productivity.

But the Japanese are great savers with money to invest, while the United States has got its interest rates abnormally high. The stream of capital flowing from Japan into the United States depresses the yen and raises the value of the dollar in the exchange markets. That makes Japanese goods unusually cheap here, by American standards.

So American performance in the world economy is a good deal better than most of Congress seems to think. Where there are imbalances and trade quarrels, import quotas and tariffs will not help. The right remedy is cooperation among governments on monetary policy to correct the distorted currency exchange rates that exaggerated interest rates have produced.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Hussein's Warning

King Hussein of Jordan did not exaggerate when he said Saturday in London that events in his part of the Middle East had again become "extremely dangerous." For several months the received wisdom was that the momentum created by President Reagan's plan early in September must be maintained, but it is now doubtful whether the plan had the impetus behind it that had been thought.

When the American president urges Israel to engage in purposeful negotiations and to freeze the settlements, either he or he does not. Mr. Reagan has still to show whether the plan was, in his mind, simply a millenarian message to keep flagging spirits at the end of the siege of Beirut or a serious declaration of intent.

—The Guardian (London).

The EMS Realignment

The European Monetary System arouses passion in few breasts, but the realignment agreement reached in Brussels, after a weekend of something approaching crisis, comes as a considerable relief, nonetheless. A failure to determine new values for the Deutsche mark and the franc might have had profound consequences, which would almost certainly not have been confined to the EMS.

If France had pulled out of the currency snake, as was threatened by Finance Minister Jacques Delors, it is difficult to believe that it would not then have succumbed to the fervor for protectionism in French business and union circles. If France were ever to turn its back on the principles of more or less free trade, the EC itself would be imperiled and a return to the tariffs and competitive devaluations, which prolonged the depression of the 1930s, would be assured.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

The relationship between Bonn and Paris will be affected for some time by the crisis

—Le Monde (Paris).

The Nonaligned Summit

Though little of international import emerged from the nonaligned conference at New Delhi, it did help India's prime minister to repudiate a personal image recently tarnished by resounding election defeats, boldly unrest in Assam and difficulties with the Sikh minority. Now that the backdrop of the conference has been dismantled, Mrs. Gandhi will have to devote her energies to coping with the serious internal problems that confront her.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

The New Delhi message reads like a generalized statement of preferences for peace, disarmament, and a more just world economic order — none of which can be regarded as a seriously nonaligned contribution to contemporary thinking.

—The Indian Express (New Delhi), quoted in World Press Review.

FROM OUR MARCH 23 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Zola to the Panthéon

PARIS — Concerning the forthcoming removal of the remains of Emile Zola to the Panthéon, Duc du Montebello publishes in the "Autorité" an open letter to M. Clemenceau. The writer asks authority to remove the remains of his grandfather, Marshal Lannes, to the family grave at Montmartre. "After his death, the Panthéon, which still bears the legend: 'Aux grands hommes La Patrie reconnaissante,' was worthy to receive his remains. Today this temple, with the inscription which has now become ironical, is to harbor Zola, the insulter of the French Army. As heir and guardian of the traditions of Marshal Lannes, I claim my right to refuse him an 'honor' which would be an insult to his past."

1933: Growing Anti-Semitism

PARIS — The protest of 15,000 representatives of Semitic organizations in the United States against the hostility shown recently in regard to Jews in Germany is legitimate, said Rabbi Silver of the Temple in Cleveland. Rabbi Silver has just returned to Paris from Germany after witnessing various anti-Jewish demonstrations. "A protest against existing conditions in Germany should be made... by all people interested in maintaining elementary human rights," he said. "The Jews have lived in Germany for a thousand years. Since their emancipation in Napoleonic times, they have made enormous contributions to the intellectual and economic life of Germany."

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1962

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

Executive Editor ROLAND FINSON Director of Finance

Editor RENE BONDY Director of Circulation

Deputy Editor FRANCOIS DESMAISON Director of Advertising

Deputy Editor RICHARD H. MORGAN Director of Operations

Associate Editor STEPHAN W. CONAWAY

Associate Editor

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 9220 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone 747-1265. Telex 612718 (Herald). Cable Herald Paris.

Director de la publication: Walter N. Thayer. Gen. Mgr. Asia: Alan Henney. Tel. 3-283618. Telex 61170. S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Comptoir Partnaire No. 34231. U.S. subscription: \$256 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101. © 1983, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1983

Gemayel's 'Package Deal': More Than a Wish List?

By Joseph Kraft

BIRUT — The palace of the president of Lebanon, perched high in the mountains above Beirut, seems remote from life in this country. Then so does Amin Gemayel, the 42-year-old lawyer who took over as president after the murder of his younger brother six months ago. Mr. Gemayel is a white-faced man, with cold looks and a taste for electronic gadgets and abstract buzzwords like "package deal."

But precisely because he is so detached from messy politics, President Gemayel has been able to devise a plan for ridding Lebanon of occupying forces while simultaneously harmonizing rival ethnic communities. Though the odds are against it, and though luck and patience are required in abundance, the plan might just work.

Birut is the starting point for the "package deal." The city, once divided into Christian and Moslem halves, has been reunited. The Lebanese Army assures order. It is backed, but only that, by the multinational force of American, French, Italian and British units.

Though desolation abounds, reconstruction clearly prevails. The streets buzz with commercial activity. Every hour is rush hour. Rubble is going up. Basic services are coming back.

According to President Gemayel, who is very numerate, the administration, which was work-

ing at 7-percent efficiency when he came in, is now performing at about 33 percent. A rise to about 65 percent is due before the end of the year. The other day customs were reinstated at the port, with a big gain for the national revenues.

Just north of Birut on the coast is the stronghold of Mr. Gemayel's own community, the Maronite Christians. Compared to his brother Bashir, Amin is a moderate in communal affairs. He is winding down the Christian militia, the better to build the regular army and to instill confidence among other ethnic groups. A giant step in that direction will come next month with the inception of military conscription.

Four other major parts of Lebanon still elide the presidential wire. The north coast of the country, centering around Tripoli, is occupied by forces of Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization, which are in conflict with each other. A Christian community, hostile to the Gemayel family, works with the Syrians. A community of orthodox or Sunni Moslems collaborates with the PLO.

South of Birut along the coast lies the old stomping ground of the PLO. Israeli forces now occupy the territory. The dominant local

community, and probably the largest single ethnic group in Lebanon, is a minority Moslem sect, the Shiites. The Shiites of southern Lebanon do not like either the Israelis or the Gemayel family.

Just back of Birut, behind the presidential palace on Mount Lebanon, is an area known as the Chouf, which is home to another Moslem sect, the Druze. Druze leaders believe the Christians are determined to wipe them out, and they have resisted both the Christian militia and the Lebanese Army in bitter fighting. To offset President Gemayel's influence, the Druze flir with both the Syrians and the Israelis.

Behind the mountain range lies the Bekaa Valley, largely occupied by Syrian forces. Shiite Moslems make up an important part of the local community. At least some have been radicalized by fellow Shiites sent from the Ayatollah Khomeini's Iran. The recent attacks on American, French and Italian soldiers are probably the work of Shiite terrorists infiltrating from the Bekaa.

President Gemayel's plan for reassembling all these bits and pieces depends on a deal with Israel. He and the United States are promising the Israelis that if they get out, there will be a

coordinated withdrawal of Syrian and PLO forces. Border security in the south will be assured by the Lebanese Army and the multinational force. Mixed Israeli-Lebanese commissions will check the security. After a cooling-off period, there would be a quiet thickening of diplomatic and commercial ties between Lebanon and Israel.

While no details have been worked out, the hope is that the Syrians would withdraw jointly with the Israelis, bringing with them the PLO forces. With the Lebanese Army in control, and Beirut thriving, the different ethnic communities would have incentive to rally round Mr. Gemayel.

Overwhelming odds go against the fitting together of all those pieces in a quick and smooth way. It is risky to try to move on a rapid timetable, from one fixed deadline to another. Such an approach presents troubleshooters the opportunity to upset the whole applecart.

Just possible, though, is a slow passage by almost imperceptible steps from one stage to another. For it is not as though there were any other candidates for the presidency, or any alternate framework for fitting together the bits and pieces. On the contrary, if Mr. Gemayel and Lebanon did not exist, they would have to be invented.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Shades of Nixon-Ford! Or, Old Familiar Faces

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — There is an intriguing pattern to the piecemeal reconstruction of the Reagan administration. With each additional change, the government comes to look more and more like Nixon-Ford days reincarnated.

From George P. Shultz to William D. Ruckelshaus, almost every replacement of a major policy post has been made for a major policy post by someone who made his name in earlier Republican administrations.

Such continuity is, in a sense, unexpected. Jimmy Carter, another "outsider" president, reached back for such familiar Democratic figures as Joseph A. Califano and Edmund S. Muskie.

But Mr. Reagan came to power as one who had campaigned against the "Washington buddy system" that he said characterized Republican governments of the 1970s. Many of his enthusiasts believed he would transform the Republican Party on his way to transforming the country, by installing men and women who, like himself, were unencumbered by links to those clubby Republican administrations of the past.

It has not quite worked out that way. Consider the major changes that have been made. As secretary of state, the first choice was Alexander M. Haig Jr., whose close ties to Richard Nixon and Henry A. Kissinger were mitigation in the eyes of true Reaganites. By his outspoken anti-communism and his military background, now we have Mr. Shultz, the ultimate team player, who filled almost as many top jobs in the Nixon-Ford years as Elliot L. Richardson. He is a Republican establishment man — and, worse, has been known to consort with Democrats and labor leaders.

The first choice for secretary of health and human services was former Senator Richard S. Schweiker of Pennsylvania, who burned his bridges to the Eastern establishment in 1976 to become Mr. Reagan's designated choice for vice president. To replace him, we have Margaret M. Heckler of Massachusetts, an establishment favorite who, with two other House Republicans in voting most often against Mr. Reagan's positions last year.

As secretary of transportation, the

first choice was James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, and the Bush network to infiltrate their moderate allies into the administration.

Others, less conspiratorially, see these simply as unrelated steps to buttress the operations of the Reagan administration and put politically attractive people into place before the re-election campaign.

Still others suspect that it shows Mr. Reagan has abandoned any notion of revolutionizing government and is content with anyone who will help him mind the store and avoid scandal until he is ready to retire.

A few more resignations, a few more explosions, and they will be sending out for Donald Rumsfeld, Melvin Laird and — who knows? — that utility infielder; Mr. Richardson.

The Washington Post

Italian Communists Seize the Missile Issue

By Enrico Jachia

ROME — The reappraisal in Western Europe of President Ronald Reagan's "zero option" proposal, and in particular the rising hopes for an interim U.S. offer now that the West German elections are over, are having their effect on Italian politics.

While the Germans were at the polls, the Italian Communist Party was holding a key congress.

The party's pro-Soviet minority, which many believed would grasp the occasion to wage an all-out battle against the Eurocommunist leadership, confounded many expectations. Its leaders obeyed the most orthodox rules, avoided the frontal clash that would have wrecked the party, and finally won their more radical motions.

The party emerged from the congress stronger and more united. Party leaders now hope to rouse the rank-and-file members in similar fashion. The movement for

peace and disarmament might provide the rallying point.

The movement, in its Italian guise, is supported by the Association of Italian Catholic Workers and follows the model of the Protestant movements in Northern Europe. Events in Poland and Afghanistan have dominated political debate in the last few years, nearly paralyzing the European left and badly hurting the communists parties. But the Polish regime has managed to re-establish a measure of obedience and a rather effective, although sinister, order. Afghanistan is no more in the headlines. The dominant political question now in Europe is the nuclear one.

The Polish drama made it difficult to engage in dialogue with the Russians. Now that this is again possible, or at least tolerated, many

more voices are pressing for a new American proposal in the nuclear negotiations in Geneva.

The U.S. position is attacked cleverly by communist propagandists. Take, for example, the verification question. Many people here wonder why American leaders insist that an arms-limitation treaty would have to provide for a system of inspection on Soviet territory.

The American reply, of course, is that verification is necessary to prevent Russian cheating. But for Mediterranean peoples, a moderate amount of cheating is in the realm of acceptable human behavior.

Moving away from the rigid zero-option stance to a new, more flexible proposal in the talks with the Russians would appeal to many Italians. This is the substance of the message that Enrico Colombo, the Italian foreign minister, conveyed to U.S. officials.

International Herald Tribune

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Protest the Barbarity

"

Cheysson Calls on U.S. to Do More To End the Worldwide Recession

By Jim Hoagland
and Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

PARIS — France's Socialist government wants the United States to show as much energy and initiative in pulling Western Europe out of economic recession as it is defending it from potential Soviet aggression.

In an interview, the French foreign minister, Claude Cheysson, called on the Reagan administration to take the lead in establishing "monetary order" in international affairs.

He described 1983 as "the most difficult year" for Western Europe since the end of World War II because of the simultaneous challenges of economic crisis and negotiations with the Soviet Union on deployment of nuclear weapons.

The importance attached by the 52-year-old foreign minister to U.S. leadership was surprising if viewed in the light of France's longstanding obsession with asserting its independence from the United States.

The change in emphasis reflects both the concern felt at what is seen as a marked shift in the European strategic balance in Moscow's favor since the days of de Gaulle and at France's deepening economic problems after three decades of relatively high growth.

But while presenting a picture of French support for the United States on essential diplomatic and strategic issues, Mr. Cheysson also made clear that he was prepared for continued disagreements with Washington in what he suggested were nonvital areas.

He particularly criticized U.S. attempts to throttle back trade between Western Europe and the Soviet Union to weaken the Kremlin's military potential. This could become a major subject of contention at the Western economic summit conference at Williamsburg, Virginia, in May.

Among other points made by Mr. Cheysson during the interview Tuesday in his office on the Quai d'Orsay were the following:

- France is concerned that the drop in oil prices, while welcome in principle, could lead to problems because of the fall in purchasing power of oil-producing nations.

- French-U.S. relations have improved during the past 18 months, with the United States

Bomb Defused in Paris

United Press International
PARIS — French explosives experts defused a bomb Monday planted under a car belonging to Jean-Marc Toranian, the leader of the Armenian National Movement, police said.



Claude Cheysson

prepared to take in exercising its international security responsibilities and its apparent preference for leaving management of the world economy to market forces.

"You should realize that your world responsibility is to be expressed not only in security terms," he said, adding: "Monetary order is as important as the security order and the defense order. Monetary order is in your hands."

Asked about the effect of the reduction in oil prices, Mr. Cheysson said he was not "jumping for joy" even though he recognized the short-term benefit for oil importers such as France.

He predicted that the price drop would cut the purchasing power of the oil-producing countries, including the United States and the Soviet Union, by \$100 billion a year. While some of this money could be invested in other fields, a large part would represent a direct cut in the world's purchasing power.

A coordinated expansion of the world's economy along the lines advocated by Mr. Cheysson is particularly important for France because it represents perhaps the only chance of overcoming its present economic difficulties without political unacceptable sacrifices at home.

The French government's objective of halving its trade deficit, which was more than \$12 billion last year, could be met more easily if it had a realistic chance of increasing its exports.

Domestic economic hardships also explain in part why the French government is opposed to U.S. demands to cut back on trade with Eastern Europe in what are considered nonstrategic areas.

Mr. Cheysson said that while

We French tried immediately after the change of majority to enter into limited growth, within the institutional boundaries, and it failed,

he said. "On it gave some returns, being prepared to negotiate a compromise deal with the Russians in private.

Mr. Cheysson used France's own economic experience since the left's election victory of May 1981 to illustrate his argument that the worldwide recession could only be overcome by joint international efforts.

"We French tried immediately

after the change of majority to enter into limited growth, within the institutional boundaries, and it failed,

he said. "On it gave some returns, being prepared to negotiate a compromise deal with the Russians in private.

The most important issues, he said, "must be dealt with at world level, which means with the complete support of the Americans."

"The States is still the most powerful country," he said, adding that it "has in itself the best reserves, the best potential, human and economic, the best unused capacities."

"So if you don't take the lead I don't know how it's going to work," he said.

Mr. Cheysson said that he was puzzled by the contrast between the risks that the United States was



Pekka Vennamo, leader of the Rural Party, and his father, Veikko Vennamo, the party's founder, celebrate winning 18 seats, a gain of 11, in Finland's parliamentary elections.

Election Results in Finland Leave Social Democrats in Driver's Seat

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

HELSINKI — Complete returns in Finland's parliamentary elections have made likely the continuation of a left-center government by the Social Democrats, although it may take weeks to form a coalition because of the fragmented voting pattern.

The Social Democrats easily retained their position as Finland's largest party when an expected surge by the Conservatives failed to develop in the voting Sunday limited to 6 seats.

Democrats would have 58 of the 200 seats in Parliament, a gain of 6, and the Conservatives 44, a loss of 2.

It said the agrarian Center Party and Liberals together would have 38 seats, a loss of three, and the Communist-dominated Finnish People's Democratic League, 27, a loss of 8. It said that the Swedish People's Party retained its 10 seats, but that the populist Rural Party took 17, for a gain of 11. Smaller groups got a total of 6 under the proportional representation system.

Politicians said Tuesday morning that there appeared to be little chance that the Conservatives, who had hoped to share power for the first time since 1966, would be asked to join a coalition after barely holding their own.

It had been suggested before the voting by some opinion polls that the Conservatives might equal or even surpass the Social Democrats. That could have led to pressure for their inclusion in the government despite lingering suspicions that their participation might anger the neighboring Soviet Union.

But this country of five million people, where consensus politics is a way of life, instead followed its familiar pattern. With relatively few exceptions, Finland has been governed by a center-left coalition since 1937 — one of the most stable patterns of any Western European nation.

The Finnish Broadcasting Co. said, on the basis of a complete unofficial count, that the Social

Democrats would have 58 of the 200 seats in Parliament, a gain of 6, and the Conservatives 44, a loss of 2.

It said the agrarian Center Party and Liberals together would have 38 seats, a loss of three, and the Communist-dominated Finnish People's Democratic League, 27, a loss of 8. It said that the Swedish People's Party retained its 10 seats, but that the populist Rural Party took 17, for a gain of 11. Smaller groups got a total of 6 under the proportional representation system.

Politicians said Tuesday morning that there appeared to be little chance that the Conservatives, who had hoped to share power for the first time since 1966, would be asked to join a coalition after barely holding their own.

It had been suggested before the voting by some opinion polls that the Conservatives might equal or even surpass the Social Democrats. That could have led to pressure for their inclusion in the government despite lingering suspicions that their participation might anger the neighboring Soviet Union.

But this country of five million people, where consensus politics is a way of life, instead followed its familiar pattern. With relatively few exceptions, Finland has been governed by a center-left coalition since 1937 — one of the most stable patterns of any Western European nation.

The Finnish Broadcasting Co. said, on the basis of a complete

unofficial count, that the Social

UNIVERSITY DEGREE
For Life, Academic & Work Experience
Degrees for people who want to be more effective and secure in their Jobs or Professions.

PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY
16200 Ventura Blvd. (IHT), Encino, CA 9136 U.S.A.

HEATHROW

Sheraton Style



For travellers en route, this is the perfect stop over. With free transportation to central London and all airport terminals. Enjoy an outstanding range of health and sports facilities such as jogging track, dome-covered pool and sauna.

For reservations and information call

06-079-2800 | 0611-295306
in Paris in Frankfurt

01-636-6411 | 185063
in London in Munich

Or call your local Sheraton Hotel or Reservation office, or your travel agent.



Heathrow Sheraton

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ESTABLISHED SUCCESS RECORD WORLDWIDE LICENSE RIGHTS AVAILABLE

THE MOST EXCITING,
VERSATILE WATER
SPORT VEHICLE EVER
BUILT



Proven, top quality product manufactured in U.S.—10,000 units sold.

More than \$10 million already invested. A new product without the usual uncertainties. For information contact:

Wayne Hilbig
3333 N. Torrey Pines Ct.
Suite 320
La Jolla, CA 92037
(619) 452-7703
Telex 697085 ALTI LJLA

SALE OR PARTNERSHIP SWISS DISTRIBUTION ORGANIZATION for ELECTRONIC COMPONENTS

And electromechanical devices. Experienced management/personnel. Offers invited under cipher INT. 016 ZK to Orell Füssli Werke AG, P.O.B., CH-8022 Zürich.

FRANCE - COTE D'AZUR
MANUFACTURER WISHES TO SELL:
(1) Printing and Electronic Circuits Factory.
Healthy business—FF 1,750,000
(2) Thermoplastics Factory (tooling and moulding of plastic materials).
Good returns—FF 3,000,000.
Authorized Agent: Mr. MESROBIAN - Tel.: (93) 51.07.00
or write Box D 1,988, International Herald Tribune,
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

SHARING COSTS AND PROFITS

Experienced independent businessman dealing with European, Far-Eastern, West-African countries, mainly with government agencies, presently involved in several huge projects in West Africa, is looking for large international trade company willing to share the costs in extensive travelling against sharing profits. Also willing to consider cooperation on joint ventures of at least US \$5 million in some regions.

For interviews write to:
Box D 1991,
International Herald Tribune
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France

2-CEMENT PLANTS

1 - 1,500 Tons Per Day
Price... \$2,700,000 on location-subject prior sole
Also

1 - 1,000 Ton Per Day (Dry Process)
Price... \$900,000 on location-subject prior sole

Other Plants Available

- Nitric Acid-125 TPD-40% Acid
- Caustic 550 TPD & Chlorine plant of 482 TPD
- Oxygen 250 TPD-95% Purity with Nitrogen of 540 CFM
- Toxic, Hazardous, Non-Hazardous Incinerators
- Copper Rod Rolling Mill and Wire Drawing-110,000 lbs per hour
- Capacity 1/4" Diameter & Down New Vert. or Horiz. Lime Plants

New 1980

Nitric Acid-1000 TPD Ammonia Nitrate

With 2-500 TPD Prilling Systems for Low Density

We are in business over 40 years and are available to be used as Purchasing Agents for all industries, and can help you locate products & Real Estate.

All financial information on us is available.

Contact us for your specific plant requirements or investments

For Oil Industries

Pipe Threading Machines all sizes & other related Oil Field Equipment

and

Complete line of Metalworking Machinery

S&S Machinery Co.

140-53 Street,
Brooklyn, New York, 11232

Phone: 212-492-7400

Telex: ITT-424823

Jay Strybnik or Frank Nicoli.

**INTERNATIONAL
GEMMOLOGICAL
INSTITUTE**
CERTIFICATES ACCEPTED AND
RECOGNIZED ALL OVER THE WORLD

ANTWERP NEW YORK

ONE WEEK INTENSIVE
DIAMOND AND COLORED
STONES COURSES.

For more information:
Schepstraat 10 & Antwerp
Tel: 032230758 Belgium

FOR SALE

NWISS COMPANY (LTD)

With coffee plantations in Tanzania and 50% assets in Switzerland.

Plantations: Foreign approved status.
Surface 800 acres, whereas 300 acres bearing coffee (280,000 trees, very high yield, 120 acres maize). Afforestation project under way. Ideal climate for any crop (seeds, medical plants) or castle. 2 dwellings, 1 guest house, different farm buildings. Irrigation system (no pumps, abundant water from own river), all in good condition. Additional 450 acres on lease with coffee and pastures. Option on purchase, competent management, very good labour, company financially sound, non-smoker.

Other activities in Switzerland allowed. Price US\$1.55 million.

Serious interested parties contact:

Cipher 41-130129 publicitas.

P.O. Box, CH-8021 Zurich/Switzerland.

SILK CUT
THE MILD CIGARETTE
GALLAGHER LIMITED

Enjoy Silk Cut.
The international choice in mild cigarettes.

Few Reminders of Wartime Horror

Time Destroys Signs of Japanese Camp Where 3,000 Chinese Died

By Christopher S. Wren
New York Times Service

HARBIN, China — No monuments survive to evoke the horror. Only a couple of small wooden plaques identify the site as the secret germ warfare factory of the Japanese Army's 731st Regiment.

The yellow brick regimental headquarters has become a junior high school for the suburban Pingfang district of Harbin. Two skeleton chimneys that were camp furnaces rise silhouetted against the leaden winter sky above the surrounding peasant huts. The rest has been obliterated.

Yet here on the wheatlands of the Manchurian plain some of the worst atrocities of World War II were carried out in the name of medical research at a cost of more than 3,000 victims. Unlike the Nazis judged at Nuremberg, the Japanese torturers got away with their crimes.

In the depth of winter, prisoners were plunged into cold water and then thrown outside, with selected limbs exposed or altogether naked, to freeze. Later they were dragged inside and their frozen flesh was pounded with boards or plunged into hot water to assess its sensitivity.

Others were injected with bubonic plague, cholera, syphilis and other diseases, and some were vivisected.

The camp began operation in 1940 on the southeastern outskirts of Harbin. Its mission was to develop biological weapons for use against Japan's enemies, including later the United States and its allies.

"At first, the experiments were carried out

on the bodies of animals, but later they shifted to using people," according to Han Xiao, deputy director of the Pingfang district administrative office. "These were battlefield prisoners and civilians arrested by the Japanese, sometimes from other parts of the country. Normally, three prisoners would be experimented upon every two days."

Mr. Han has spent 13 years learning what happened. Most of the 3,000 prisoners were Chinese, he said, but some Koreans were also taken to the camp along with captured Russians and Mongolians. The researchers wanted to compare the resistance of various nationalities and races to deadly germs.

There have been rumors that even some U.S. prisoners of war ended up there. But Mr. Han said the American prisoners brought to Manchuria were not used for experiments because the Japanese feared retaliation if the United States found out.

"The people who were tested were well fed and well housed because they wanted the best results from the experiments," Mr. Han said. "Some people were tested on several times until they died. They tested them, treated them and tested them again. Then they transported the bodies through a secret tunnel for cremation."

The experiments ranged beyond germ warfare. Some prisoners had their blood siphoned away and replaced with horse's blood to see if they could survive. Experimental poison gases were tested. Women were infected with syphilis.

After the prisoners died, parts of their dissected bodies were put on display to study

the results. For comparison, vivisection was carried out on healthy prisoners, usually without anesthetics.

The Japanese research on biological warfare ended when the Soviet Army invaded Manchuria in August 1945. The Japanese gassed the remaining prisoners and blew up the camp to destroy the evidence before they fled.

Some of the soldiers were captured by the Russians and given prison terms of up to 15 years after a war crimes trial. But most of the regiment's 3,600 members were able to reach Japan.

Lieutenant General Shiro Ishii, the commander, reportedly made a deal with the United States military occupation authorities through which he and his subordinates were given immunity from prosecution in return for handing over their research. He was reported to have died of natural causes in 1959.

The Chinese government raised the case of the germ warfare center at Harbin last summer when it protested the rewriting of school textbooks in Japan to gloss over such Japanese brutality in World War II. Otherwise, it has been quiet about the atrocities.

Mr. Han does not believe that it is worth hunting down and prosecuting the hundreds of members of the 731st Regiment living in Japan.

A few of the doctors and others involved in the experiments expressed their regret, and we welcome this correct attitude," he said. "I think that relations between Japan and China should be based on the principle of looking forward."

Panel Asserts Right of Gravely Ill to End Care

By Harold M. Schneck Jr.
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A presidential commission has proposed that mentally competent patients be allowed to halt medical treatment that keeps them alive without any hope of curing or improving their condition.

Family members or others acting on behalf of mentally incompetent patients should be allowed to make similar decisions, the commission said Monday.

The chief practical significance of the recommendation is that it would apply in cases where such a patient's own doctors object to the termination of his treatment.

The commission's 255-page report, "Deciding to Forgo Life-Sustaining Treatment," offered recommendations on some of the most troubling ethical problems of modern medicine.

The report was prepared, after two years of study, by the President's Commission for the Study of Ethical Problems in Medicine and Biomedical and Behavioral Research, which will go out of existence this spring.

Among the issues it dealt with are whether life-support treatment must be provided for patients who are permanently unconscious; the use of pain-relieving drugs to hasten a patient's death; decisions concerning mentally incompetent patients who are close to death; and the treatment of newborn infants who have severe health impairments.

The issue of treatment termination has been a subject of bitter debate in recent years, and the rights of patients and doctors have been an unsettled area of the law. Courts in New York, New Jersey and Florida have held that a mentally competent patient can choose to die. But the matter can vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

In the commission's view, a competent patient should be told of all pertinent circumstances and be allowed to decide. Similar decisions should be made by family members or others acting on behalf of mentally incompetent patients, it said. But the commission said the practices of medical institutions often place limits, sometimes inadvertently and inappropriately, on the ability of patients to choose.

"Physicians and others commonly feel that it is acceptable to start a life-sustaining treatment, but find it completely unacceptable to stop the same treatment," said Morris B. Abram, a New York lawyer who heads the commission, which was established by President Jimmy Carter.

Dr. Joanne Lynn, a physician who directed the study, said doctors were sometimes dissuaded from starting treatments because of the view that life-sustaining measures once started, could not be stopped.

In a briefing for reporters, she said several such distinctions had caused confusion among doctors because of a misconception that certain courses of action were either forbidden or required.

For patients who become incompetent, the problem of deciding can usually be dealt with by a family member or another surrogate, the commission said.

On the issue of resuscitation, the commission said it was sometimes permissible for a doctor to order that no attempt be made to resuscitate a patient whose heart has stopped if his condition made it inhumane to prolong life. But each institution should have written policies in this area, it said.

On the problem of patients who are permanently unconscious, the commission said there was no requirement for maintaining life indefinitely with a respirator, but that care must be taken to preserve the patient's dignity.

Use of the respirator was at issue in the widely reported case of Karen Ann Quinlan, a New Jersey woman whose parents won court permission in March 1976 to have her taken off a respirator, almost a year after she became comatose from a drug overdose. She is still alive and unconscious.

Alexander M. Capron, executive director of the commission, estimated that 5,000 Americans were alive today in states of permanent unconsciousness. A few have survived for decades.

The commission took a particularly strong stand on the question

of treating newborn infants who are mentally retarded and certain to die without surgery to correct physical defects.

Such a situation sometimes occurs in infants born with Down's syndrome and with a block in the esophagus that prevents food from reaching the stomach. Some of those infants have been allowed to die when their parents have been unwilling or unable to bring them up. Such infants have a right to corrective surgery, the report said, regardless of the parents' views.

On pain-relieving drugs, the commission said that ending a patient's life intentionally was morally forbidden, but that no strictures prevented a doctor from giving drugs that were likely to hasten death, provided that the sole reason for giving the drug was to alleviate pain.

The notes are the first documented indication that there were direct contacts between the White House staff and the EPA on specific candidates in need of special assistance. Most, but not all, of the candidates are Republicans.

For example, under the heading "New England" was a notation: "Bend over backwards Stelling Edward King."

Richard A. Stelling is the Republican governor of Vermont. Edward King was the conservative Democratic governor of Massachusetts who last summer faced a challenge from a liberal Democrat and former governor, Michael Dukakis, to whom he eventually lost.

The notes are the first documented indication that there were direct contacts between the White House staff and the EPA on specific candidates in need of special assistance. Most, but not all, of the candidates are Republicans.

For example, under the heading "New Jersey — Keene — help him all we can," Miss Baldiga apparently misspelled the name of Governor Thomas H. Kean of New Jersey.

Lack of Focus and Funds Hobbles UN Agency

By Bernard D. Nossiter
New York Times Service

KEBEMER, Senegal — For 30 miles along the Atlantic coast here, a thick belt of conifers, planted atop high dunes with the aid of a United Nations agency, has kept the desert from engulfing fertile depressions where farmers grow manioc, onions, potatoes and melons.

Senegal's government is now ready to take over the project, which calls for the planting of more trees. Representatives of the agency, the United Nations Development Program, warn that failure to do so will allow the desert to leach out its own resources.

These projects, glimpsed on a tour of the three West African countries, reflect the complexities involved for the agency in its work of extending technical aid to countries in the Third World.

Outside Bouaké in the Ivory Coast, Aboukar Karambe uses a long net to raise in sunfish he has raised in an artificial pond under the tutelage of experts hired by the agency. Mr. Karambe owns six ponds and, with six laborers, is building others for farmers who never knew that their land could breed fish.

At the international airport in Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone, all 42 technicians in the control tower and repair shops have also been trained by the United Nations agency.

But 30 percent of the runway lights are broken and 5 of 11 radios do not work. Two of three machines for instrument landings are out of order, and missing batteries have immobilized two of three fire engines. The airport is to receive \$100,000 in equipment and then be left on its own.

These projects, glimpsed on a tour of the three West African countries, reflect the complexities involved for the agency in its work of extending technical aid to countries in the Third World.

The United Nations Development Program, which has about \$700 million to spend each year, is too small to make dramatic contributions to the growth of Third World economies. It cannot build big dams, highways, ports or industrial complexes.

EPA Aide Discussed Policy, Political Races At White House Talk

By Philip Shabecoff
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A special assistant to President Ronald Reagan met with Rita M. Lavelle at the White House last summer to discuss political implications of the Environmental Protection Agency's toxic-waste cleanup program, according to materials disclosed by a House investigations subcommittee.

Before the contempt vote Monday, Representative Albert A. Gore Jr., a Tennessee Democrat, said the questioning of Miss Lavelle would have "delved into the first evidence involving the White House staff in the political manipulation of the program to clean up hazardous waste."

At a briefing Monday, Larry M. Speakes, the White House spokesman, said that to his knowledge no one had tried to manipulate the subcommittee.

Mr. Speakes said he had talked to Mr. Medas, who told him that Miss Lavelle had contacted him and "indicated she would like to stop by the White House and speak with him since they had mutual friends in California."

He said both Mr. Medas and Miss Lavelle were acquaintances of George Denkmeyer, a Republican in California's gubernatorial race who later was elected.

Mr. Speakes said the meeting lasted 15 minutes, during which time Mr. Medas and Miss Lavelle "briefly discussed political contacts they had in California."

"There was no discussion of the superfund," Mr. Speakes said. "There was no follow-up on the meeting."

Mr. Speakes also disclosed that Mr. Medas had again met with Miss Lavelle in January to discuss the situation in Times Beach, a small Missouri town contaminated with dioxin.

"That's the extent of my knowledge on the matter," said Mr. Speakes, adding: "I don't see anything improper, if that is indeed a correct account of the meeting."

Miss Baldiga's notes, however, appear to indicate there was a state-by-state discussion of last fall's gubernatorial elections, not just California politics. The notes, which Mr. Gore said had been taken while the meeting was in progress, starts off with the notation: "Jim Medas go through the races."

For example, it noted: "New Jersey — Keene — help him all we can." Miss Baldiga apparently misspelled the name of Governor Thomas H. Kean of New Jersey.

Moreover, the agency spreads its limited funds, about one-fifth contributed by the United States, over 150 countries and territories and, last year alone, started 1,200 projects. Experts in the field complain that the agency takes on too many projects and they are urging headquarters in New York to concentrate its limited resources.

The agency's director, Bradford Morse, said it was trying to provide "technical assistance to strengthen human skills by transferring knowledge." He said it sought "to assist countries with the institutions they need for development and pre-investment planning."

Another example of this in Senegal is a model experimental farm run with aid from the agency by Francois Faye, a Senegalese. His 100-acre (40-hectare) station has developed a pest-resistant onion and a tomato that yields 25 tons an acre instead of the customary 10.

But he conceded that there had been "some problem" in getting the word out to farmers.

to clean up toxic-waste sites is one of the allegations being investigated by the House Energy and Commerce Investigations subcommittee and by four other House subcommittees.

Before the contempt vote Monday, Representative Albert A. Gore Jr., a Tennessee Democrat, said the questioning of Miss Lavelle would have "delved into the first evidence involving the White House staff in the political manipulation of the program to clean up hazardous waste."

At a briefing Monday, Larry M. Speakes, the White House spokesman, said that to his knowledge no one had tried to manipulate the subcommittee.

Mr. Speakes said he had talked to Mr. Medas, who told him that Miss Lavelle had contacted him and "indicated she would like to stop by the White House and speak with him since they had mutual friends in California."

He said both Mr. Medas and Miss Lavelle were acquaintances of George Denkmeyer, a Republican in California's gubernatorial race who later was elected.

Mr. Speakes said the meeting lasted 15 minutes, during which time Mr. Medas and Miss Lavelle "briefly discussed political contacts they had in California."

"There was no discussion of the superfund," Mr. Speakes said. "There was no follow-up on the meeting."

Mr. Speakes also disclosed that Mr. Medas had again met with Miss Lavelle in January to discuss the situation in Times Beach, a small Missouri town contaminated with dioxin.

"That's the extent of my knowledge on the matter," said Mr. Speakes, adding: "I don't see anything improper, if that is indeed a correct account of the meeting."

Miss Baldiga's notes, however, appear to indicate there was a state-by-state discussion of last fall's gubernatorial elections, not just California politics. The notes, which Mr. Gore said had been taken while the meeting was in progress, starts off with the notation: "Jim Medas go through the races."

For example, it noted: "New Jersey — Keene — help him all we can." Miss Baldiga apparently misspelled the name of Governor Thomas H. Kean of New Jersey.

Moreover, the agency spreads its limited funds, about one-fifth contributed by the United States, over 150 countries and territories and, last year alone, started 1,200 projects. Experts in the field complain that the agency takes on too many projects and they are urging headquarters in New York to concentrate its limited resources.

The agency's director, Bradford Morse, said it was trying to provide "technical assistance to strengthen human skills by transferring knowledge." He said it sought "to assist countries with the institutions they need for development and pre-investment planning."

Another example of this in Senegal is a model experimental farm run with aid from the agency by Francois Faye, a Senegalese. His 100-acre (40-hectare) station has developed a pest-resistant onion and a tomato that yields 25 tons an acre instead of the customary 10.

But he conceded that there had been "some problem" in getting the word out to farmers.



Polls Say Conservatives Trail in U.K. Election

The Associated Press

DARLINGTON, England — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party is likely to suffer its most significant defeat in four years in office in a special parliamentary election Thursday in this northeast England town, a key marginal district, according to opinion polls.

If, as predicted, the Conservatives are driven into third place behind the Labor Party and the centrist alliance of Liberals and Social Democrats, Mrs. Thatcher may decide against an early general election, now widely expected in June.

Darlington has sent a Labor member to the House of Commons by increasingly slender margins for the past 19 years. It held Darlington, a town of 65,000 voters, by a 1,052-vote majority in the 1979 general election.

But Labor has been pulling away in polls in the final days of the campaign. It needs to retain Darlington to avenge a humiliating loss to the centrist alliance on Feb. 24, in the working-class London district of Bermondsey. A second straight defeat would put in doubt the future of the party's leader, Michael Foot, 69, who said after the Bermondsey election that he would not step down.

The alliance wants to follow up its victory in Bermondsey to retain credibility for its bid to break the two major parties' 60-year hold on power.

Both old parties attack the alliance even more bitterly than they attack each other, a reflection of its threat to the country's two-party system.

Labor's education spokesman, Neil Kinnock, said to thunderous applause at a campaign rally: "There can be no middle course. Softer than socialism, more taurine than Toryism.... The only thing you can't do with the SDP [Social Democratic Party] is hold it up to the light."

Louis Vuitton. The art of travel.



INSIGHTS

15 Years After 'Prague Spring,' Timid Reform Blossoms Appear

By Dan Fisher
Los Angeles Times Service

PRAGUE — In this Prague spring of 1983, Central Europe's most beautiful city is a study in scaffolding.

Only the refurbished twin spires of the famous Tyn Church in Old Town Square can be seen above the maze of wood and iron that covers the facade of the 15th-century center of the Hussite movement. Across the way, one side of Prague's Gothic-style Old Town Hall is similarly covered.

Both those buildings are undergoing major repairs, but in many cases Prague's scaffolding serves a different purpose, reinforcing decaying 15th-century walls and forming protective passageways along entire city blocks to shield pedestrians from falling chunks of stone and glass.

The scaffolding is a fitting symbol of Czechoslovakia, 15 years after the 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion.

Just as wooden braces only forestall the wholesale restoration that everyone knows is necessary to revive the splendor of Prague's classic architecture, the government of Gustav Husak has concentrated on nothing so much as propping up the status quo achieved after Soviet tanks rolled back Czechoslovakia's "Prague Spring" of political and economic reforms.

A Hint of Movement

This almost desperate conservatism has made Czechoslovakia perhaps the most stagnant of the Soviet satellite states. But now, for the first time since the post-invasion leadership reimposed tight controls over all aspects of national life, there is a hint of movement.

The evidence that Czechoslovakia may be entering a new period of cautious reform is mostly circumstantial, according to Western diplomats.

But both they and Czechoslovak sources say that the country's growing economic problems, the progressing "normalization" of post-Soviet Poland, and, most importantly, the change of leadership in the Kremlin have injected a new suspense into the political climate.

"The circumstances are propitious for some very modest change," a Western diplomat said. "Internally, we have to change a lot of things," added a government official who asked that he not be identified by name. "Everybody

knows it. There's no doubt. But it means change within the framework of a socialist system."

No one here is predicting the beginning of some new "Prague Spring." Or the contrary, it is expected that whatever loosening may take place is likely to develop very slowly — and that memories of 1968 are the main reason for this caution.

"You can't overestimate the extent to which that is a drag on everything here," a Western diplomat commented.

Creature of the Kremlin

More so than any other East-bloc regime, Mr. Husak is a creature of the Kremlin. It was handpicked to dismantle the 1968 reforms and its constituency remains in the Soviet Union, not in Czechoslovakia.

"Czechoslovakia is the most neutral country in the world," according to one bitter joke that circulates here. "We don't even interfere in our own internal affairs."

This slavish deference to Moscow is the reason that the death of Leonid I. Brezhnev and his replacement by Yuri V. Andropov has caused such uncertainty in Prague.

Mr. Husak was Brezhnev's man, the only East-bloc leader who used the familiar form of address when speaking to the late Soviet president and Communist Party chief. And the Czechoslovak leadership clearly preferred Brezhnev's favorite, Konstantin U. Chernenko, over Mr. Andropov to succeed him as head of the Soviet party.

There were reverberations here as a result of the death early in 1982 of the long-time Kremlin ideologist, Michail Suslov. Czechoslovakia's hard-line, Vasil Bilak, was considered particularly close to Mr. Suslov.

As a result, one observer explained, "Two of the main figures here have lost their patrons in Moscow in a little over a year. On top of that, Andropov is promoting at least the illusion of change, and all of that is unsettling."

Mr. Andropov's emphasis on the need to revitalize the Soviet economy has, it is believed, strengthened the hand of a group of Czechoslovak pragmatists in the government — "You really don't want to call anybody in this regime a liberal," remarked a diplomat — who are calling for further decentralization of Czechoslovakia's economy.

For, though the change in Moscow is seen as

providing an essential framework for modest reform, it is Czechoslovakia's ailing economy that supplies the motivation.

Compared with such sister states as Poland and Romania, or even with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia is a consumer's paradise. Along with East Germany, it ranks as the richest Communist country in the world. Per capita income here exceeds that of such Western countries as Greece, Italy and Spain.

The wooded hills on the outskirts of Prague are dotted with neat vacation homes; about 4 families in 10 have automobiles.

Prague stores are well stocked not only with food and other basic necessities but also with such relative luxuries as Czechoslovak-produced appliances, high-quality fabrics and photographic equipment. The long lines so common elsewhere in Communist Eastern Europe are rare here.

The typical citizen, however, does not weigh his standard of living against that prevailing in countries like Poland. He is more likely to remind a visitor that his country inherited 80 percent of the industrial potential of the entire Austro-Hungarian Empire after World War I and that during the 1920s and 1930s Czechoslovakia was among Europe's most affluent nations.

In another example of Czechoslovak black humor, a resident asks rhetorically: "Do you realize that Czechoslovakia before the war had the richest and best-developed economy the world has ever known?" The proof, he says, is that "no other economy could have fallen for so many years and still be viable."

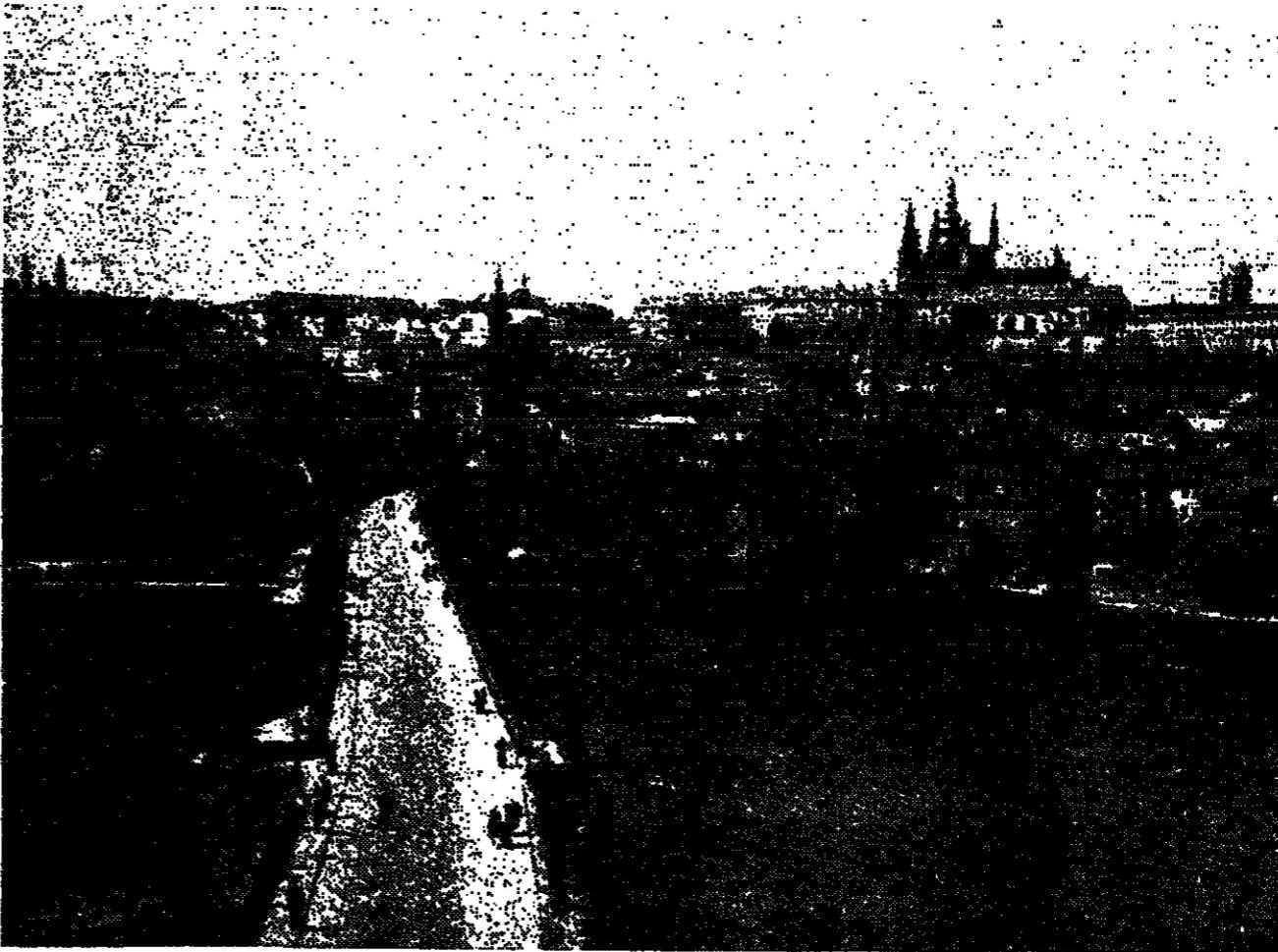
Living Standards

More important than historical comparisons, however, is what the government concedes has been a two-year stagnation in living standards. Most Czechs and Western diplomats here say that has actually been a decline.

The regime used internal and hard-currency reserves that had been intended for social programs in order to cushion the impact of the worldwide energy and economic crisis of the mid-1970s, a government spokesman, Frantisek Kouril, said in a recent interview.

"In two years, we spent all the reserves we had," Mr. Kouril said.

Apartment construction was cut back, wage increases minimized and imports slashed to re-



Prague, the Charles Bridge, and some of the city's monuments in the background.

duce what was already one of the smallest Western debts of any East-bloc nation. "I'm in a situation where I have to explain to my wife why she doesn't have the selection of perfumes she used to have," Mr. Kouril said with a laugh.

Prices of meat and some other items were increased early last year.

"When you put all this together," Mr. Kouril added, "you get stagnation of living standards." However, he said, if government plans for increased industrial production over the next three years work, living standards may begin rising again after 1985.

Critics of the regime paint a much bleaker picture. And a visitor finds signs of deeper economic crisis.

Dealing on Prague's hard-currency black

market appear to be common. A foreigner can hardly go a half an hour on the capital's streets without being approached by someone wanting to exchange money illegally. The would-be currency speculators range from respectable middle-aged men with toddlers in tow to the more usual taxicab drivers.

A dollar is worth two and a half to three times more on the black market than at the official rate of exchange, and the gap is widening.

Technically, Czechoslovak citizens can obtain foreign currency only under special circumstances. They are obliged to turn it over to the government in return for coupons that can be used in Tuzex stores, which sell otherwise unavailable imported goods.

In fact, the regime looks the other way at

currency violations. "Even I, as a dissident, can take my foreign currency to the bank and exchange it for Tuzex's coupons without any questions asked about where I got the money," an intellectual commented. "Foreign currency, no matter how it gets here, is more important than any political advantage they might get from prosecuting somebody for black-market activity."

Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal has called the country's current economic troubles unprecedented and said they constitute a "serious test" for every citizen.

Mr. Strougal is viewed by Western diplomats here as one of the pragmatists who favor the kind of economic decentralization that might get the economy growing again.

U.S. Role in El Salvador Recalls Vietnam — but There Are Differences, Too

By William Tuohy

Los Angeles Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — The U.S. jetliner banks over the central mountain chain of El Salvador, a forested, serrated terrain that looks hauntingly like the Central Highlands of Vietnam.

A young marine, dressed in a neat three-piece suit with the Corps emblem as a stick-on, relates to another marine in civilian clothes: "That looks like rough ground country down there man. I mean, it looks like a real bad place to fight."

Indeed it does. Nonetheless, these volcanic hills have become a bloody, battleground between the Salvadoran Army and the leftist guerrilla forces, a conflict into which the United States has been increasingly drawn.

The two marines were arriving in San Salvador for U.S. Embassy guard duty. But the sight was reminiscent of an earlier experience, when marines in battle dress waded ashore in March 1965, on the beaches just north of Da Nang in Vietnam. Those marines, too, were to be guards — at the big U.S. air base there.

Four years later, there were 550,000 American servicemen in Vietnam and, by the war's end, 57,939 had died there.

That enormous commitment began with a handful of military advisers, in the late 1950s.

Recently, President Ronald Reagan said, "There is no parallel whatsoever with Vietnam," and "Only Salvadorans can fight this war."

President Lyndon B. Johnson in his 1964 campaign complained that those urging escalation of the Vietnam War were calling "upon us to supply American boys to do the job that American boys should do."

Look of Another Place

The drive from the airport to the capital of San Salvador is in many ways reminiscent of Vietnam: roadblocks manned by soldiers, tin-

roofed shantytowns on the city's outskirts, luxurious homes for the well-to-do; billboards dashed with patriotic slogans — "The people and the armed forces together for the country" — the riotous profusion of purple bougainvillea, pink hibiscus, scarlet jacaranda.

The U.S. Embassy in San Salvador, as that in Saigon was, is a grim concrete fortress.

A diplomat there complained the other day, "The Vietnam analogy is tearing at the guts of our policy here. Every time you try to do something here, you come up against it. Maybe it is a good thing that the president has provoked the debate because one of the things we have to deal with in El Salvador is the specter of Vietnam."

There are plenty of analogies between El Salvador and Vietnam — but also many significant differences.

In El Salvador as in Vietnam: The guerrillas are gaining the upper hand against an overextended, badly led government army; supplies are reaching the guerrillas from nearby sanctuaries; the number of civilian refugees from combat activity is rising sharply, and an indigenous population, living outside the government, is being ignored or repressed by the economy.

Senior civilian and military leaders are in many cases incompetent or corrupt; the U.S. mission is pushing the government for free elections. Washington is warning of a "domino effect" on neighboring nations: "civic action" to win "hearts and minds" is the watchword but "their" guerrillas seem to be better motivated than "our" soldiers.

Still, there are considerable differences:

The Viet Cong had 20 years' experience of hard guerrilla fighting by the time U.S. combat troops arrived, and they were supported by a large, tough fighting machine in North Vietnam; the Vietnamese guerrillas were not as fragmented as the Salvadoran irregulars, who are

estimated to number 5,000 to 6,000 and are split into five main groups, and the Salvadoran government has not been branded a post-colonial lackey regime with no real claim to nationhood — it is the government, for better or worse, of a country that has been independent for a century.

The guerrilla forces here are not peasants in black pajamas; more often they are dressed in American-style blue jeans, and they listen to American rock music on transistor radios.

Further, with Vietnam as a precedent, senior American military men seem determined to keep a low profile here. So far they have sent only 37 "trainers" into the field, and they have a self-imposed limit of 55 men.

Dangers of Intervention

The trainers say that they wish wholeheartedly to avoid getting involved in combat operations with the Salvadorans. They seem to be fully aware of the dangers of intervening to the degree that they undermine the government — which was one of the major problems in Vietnam.

"I don't think we should turn this into a grim go war," said Colonel John D. Waghestein, the head of the U.S. military training group here. He served two tours in Vietnam, the first as a Special Forces officer and the second with an airborne brigade.

The idea, he said, "is to train the Salvadoran Army to advise, assist, and then let them get on with it."

But Colonel Waghestein admits that the 22,500 men of the Salvadoran armed forces have many of the same weaknesses the South Vietnamese soldiers had: indecisive leadership, lack of experienced noncommissioned officers, failure to specialize in small-unit actions, night patrols and quick-reaction attacks on enemy concentrations.

U.S. military experts are aware that most of the Salvadoran Army works on a strict "4-to-5" schedule despite the guerrilla threat.

"You've got to get your troops out into the bush looking for the god's [guerrillas], and when you find 'em, you've got to be able to pile on," the colonel said.

Strategic Defensive

Like the South Vietnamese, the Salvadorans find themselves on the strategic defensive. The guerrillas select the time and place of attack and mount a superior force against an inferior government garrison or patrol.

To counter this, the U.S. military group has proposed a program that would enable U.S. advisers to train 350-man, quick-reaction battalions for each of the country's 14 provinces. These would be in addition to the larger battalions based in each province, units that are generally tied to guard duty at key installations.

There also would be larger, 700-man battalions to act as a national reserve, which could be quickly deployed once the guerrilla forces were spotted and pinned down.

In all, the U.S. Military Advisory Group here wants the money to train about 5,000 more troops this year. A request for the money — \$110 million for training and equipment — is being debated by Congress.

According to U.S. military authorities, the guerrillas' strategy has been to break down the country's economy, which has been hurt over the past three years by falling coffee, sugar and cotton prices.

The guerrillas have concentrated in the northern mountains and eastern region, particularly across the Lempa River, an area they would like to isolate and declare a "liberated zone."

To counter this strategy, the government has just devised a plan that closely resembles plans devised in Vietnam. It combines military and civic action in an effort to strengthen the government presence in the embattled eastern provinces.

This plan envisages first a military sweep of the provinces of San Vicente and Usulután — perhaps sometime this summer — to clear the area of guerrillas and then station permanent security forces in the area.

Behind this shield, a nine-agency government team would begin an extensive civic action program to bring electric power, water, public health services and schools into the area — and see that land reform is carried out.

As a military observer here put it, "The idea is to get the people to view the government as

part of the solution — not part of the problem."

Some American reporters got hold of the story before the U.S. Embassy was ready to announce its role in the plan, and again the specter of Vietnam appeared.

The army needs better communications and medical supplies. The three immediate-reaction battalions are working their tails off. But if the army as a whole doesn't get better, they're going to lose."

For 42 days, the guerrillas in the Guazapa Volcano area were accompanied by Don North, a free-lance journalist. He said: "Vietnam seems a lot clearer to me, now that I have seen how the civilians support the guerrillas and the guerrillas support the civilians. In Vietnam, we were never able to see the other side."

In El Salvador, he said, "Some of the men in the villages dug the fighting holes for the guerrillas to use, and the women would make as many as 50 tortillas a day for them. Further, the guerrillas would not force the people to take any action that they didn't want to."

Like the Viet Cong, Mr. North said, El Salvador's guerrillas have a political cadre whose job is to live among the people and preach the message of insurgency.

He said that coordination among the various guerrilla groups was time-consuming, that it slowed their advances considerably. However, the guerrillas are confident of winning, he said, adding that if the United States comes in heavily, the war could become a regional one.

Boy in a Cave

The strongest impression he brought away with him, Mr. North said, was of a young boy named Ricardo Ricardito huddled in a cave during a government bombing attack.

"What hit me," he said, "was that the cost of a 500-pound bomb from the United States could feed Ricardo and his whole village for

will have a good bit to say about whether El Salvador gets further aid from Washington.

As in Vietnam, the visitor had the strong impression that the villagers of Berlin had no great love for either side. They wanted to be left in peace to go on with their lives.

If the war is not going well in the countryside, the government in San Salvador has major problems, too, with the politicians about to embark on a presidential election campaign to choose a successor to the provisional president, Alvaro Magaña. The election is to be held by the end of the year, at U.S. insistence.

There are strong rumors that Mr. Garcia, the defense minister, will be forced to resign and that this will be followed by a shakeup in the army officer corps.

Fears of Carnage

After the election a year ago for a constituent assembly, the assembly president, Roberto d'Aubuisson, a rightist, was widely feared to be in a position to thwart the land reform and human rights programs being pushed by the United States here as they were in Vietnam.

Mr. d'Aubuisson

ARTS / LEISURE

Designers Cultivate Inviting Styles

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS — Whatever happened to the classic fashion invitation? It used to be a simple, dignified white card, with the name of the house and a matter-of-fact text.

In the last few years, the style of these invitations has grown wilder and wilder. Now one has to turn it this way and that to understand what it is all about.

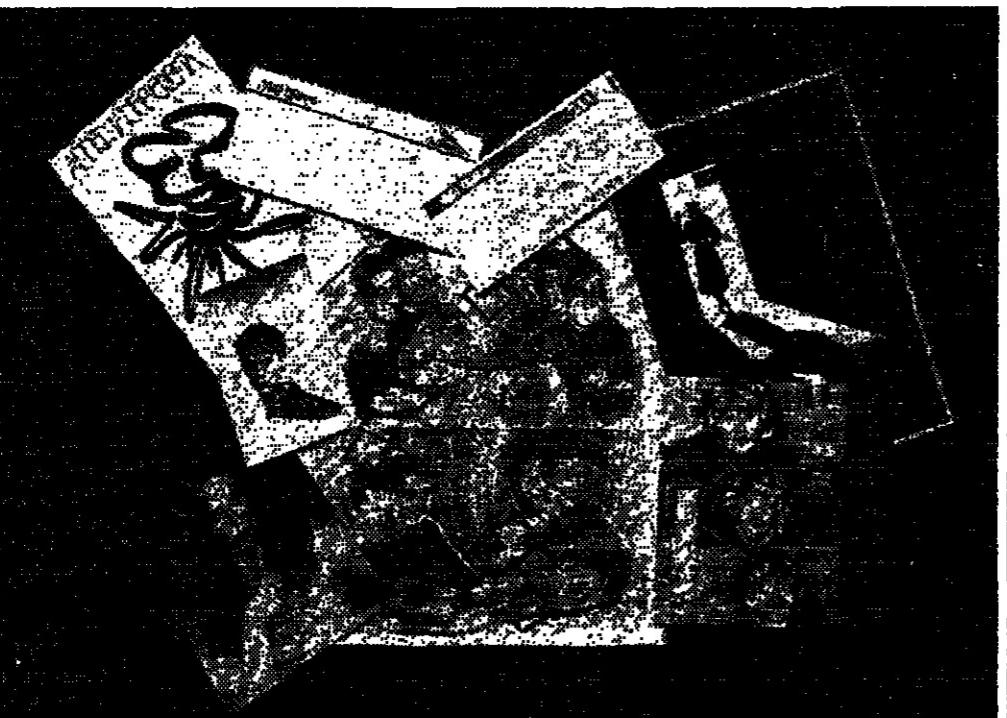
The most refined one comes from perfectionist Issey Miyake.

PARIS FASHIONS

Designed by an artist who now works for Maurice Béjart's ballet company, it is like a little painting, with a collage of portraits of Miyake, both serious and smiling. The interestingly textured paper, just like Miyake's fabrics, is done by hand. Those with good eyes will be able to see, in very fine print on each side, the text of the invitation. The whole thing is so artistic that people collect and frame them.

Thierry Mugler's cards, aggressively artistic, are often a clue to the mood of his collection. This time, as he went for drama and passion, they showed a luscious redhead hair cascading down her shoulders, against a red velvet background. Naked to the waist, she covers her breast with one hand, and holds a dagger in the other. The designer's name is slashed across the top left in bold gold letters. The invitation itself is printed on the back — in blood red, of course.

A lot of designers sent portraits of themselves. Dorothee Bis, which is a family business, sent sheets of stamps showing mother, father and daughter. There are three portraits of Elisabeth de Senneville, with an intriguing Kiki Picasso printed alongside. Sonia Rykiel has her classic angular profile against black; her red hair flowing in the breeze. Jean-Paul Gaultier's invita-



Invitations to the collections have come a long way from the plain white card.

tion, framed in bright yellow, was slightly more cheerful, with an *ombre chinoise* effect. A dark-hatted silhouette in a raincoat is standing in a doorway. Above it is the name Jean-Paul Gaultier. Tokio Kumagai, a Japanese who does exciting shoes and has a couple of shops in Paris, sent a surrealistic portrait of himself and shoe, a la Magritte.

Others go at it more subtly. Anne-Marie Beretta does it with a Korschach-like scroll. Junko Shima sent something that looks like a lottery ticket, with a look of roaring away on the side. Some of the Japanese carry the game to the verge of abstraction.

Yohji Yamamoto's invitation is done on a foot-wide piece of gray raincoat material — with just "Yohji" scribbled across the bottom.

But Le Palace, which held its traditional big fashion fete Mon-

day, starring Eartha Kitt, outdid them all. Its card was a 1930s movie poster, showing a helmeted man and woman in an early airplane. Admission to Le Palace came in the form of a couple of hearts, stuck with Velcro over the woman's bosom. The invitation was for two people, one heart for each.

Even classic Saint Laurent has jazzed his invitation up a bit. One side is printed with his Mondrian-esque, orange and hot pink shopping bag. The front is also printed and framed in hot pink. It took socialite Jacqueline de Ribes, who is showing today at her mansion, to send a card that looks and reads exactly like those chic invitations one gets for black-tie parties around Paris.

But Le Palace, which held its

traditional big fashion fete Mon-

day, starring Eartha Kitt, outdid them all. Its card was a 1930s movie poster, showing a helmeted man and woman in an early airplane. Admission to Le Palace came in the form of a couple of hearts, stuck with Velcro over the woman's bosom. The invitation was for two people, one heart for each.

Meanwhile, there's been fashion on and off the runway, with the usual groupies putting their own crazy car in. Hangers-on, young fashion anarchists, seem to sprout every fashion season, seemingly out of nowhere. While the professionals go about their staid, wedded ways, the groupies seem to have all the fun, getting into the show by hook or by crook.

Some of them are serious fashion designers, such one British ex-model, Sophie Street, who studies at the Royal College of Art in London. Her outfit, which looked like Japanese black rags, with a bone necklace from New Guinea, was put together by herself, she said.

Groups have a secret line into the designers' minds: They always come up with a look that is just about to break on the runways. Last season, it was Azzedine Alaia's sexy black leather skirt over cuffed derriere. This season, they are all in black Japanese shrouds and monk's shoes. Hair is wild, ranging from scarecrow to drowned kitten. The rest of the audience, including the fashion press, looks as if it has been dropped in a huge bottle of black ink.



Hair in Paris — from scarecrow to drowned kitten. Right, Sophie Street, art student.

Rex Harrison Returns Triumphant

By Sheridan Morley

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In the 10 years or so since Sir Laurence Olivier gave up the National Theatre and most other great stars gave up the West End, we have grown accustomed — for better or for worse — to an essentially academic theater where the writers and directors reign unchallenged.

Faced with a Shaw revival such as that of "Heartbreak House," now at the Theatre Royal Haymarket, my critical colleagues therefore look instinctively to see what the director rather than the actors have brought to it. As a result, John Dexter's new production has been unfairly attacked for lacking the ensemble coherence of a recent National revival by John Schlesinger.

This is to deny not only the flamboyant and quirky theatricality of what Dexter has produced, a theatricality that Shaw would have been among the first to recognize and grudgingly approve; it is also to deny the remarkable achievement of the new production in bringing Rex Harrison back into his own. Twenty-five years on from "My Fair Lady," years which he has spent working in a fair amount of old rubbish, Harrison is at last home in his right-hand Shavian territory. If this definitive Captain Shotover doesn't get him the knighthood then nothing will.

True, he is a little fluffy on some of the longer speeches, and there are moments when he appears to be neither coming nor going but merely hovering like some benign Prospero over a British Isle that is still full of noise and somehow no longer very magical. Yet all of that is a perfect role description of Shotover himself, and when Harrison gets himself into the great speech about England — "The captain is in his bunk, drinking bottled ditchwater; and the crew is gambling in the forecastle. She will strike and sink and split. Do you think the laws of God will be suspended in favor of England because you were born in it?" — it is to be reminded with a shock of what an extraordinary talent we

have allowed to disappear across the Atlantic for decades.

The play, admittedly, remains more of a problem: Shaw seems to have thought he was writing an English "Cherry Orchard" (the subtitle is "A Fantasy in the Russian Manner on English Themes") and come up instead with an Edwardian "Hay Fever" in which the true star, apart from Shotover, is the house itself, a house

no place in American music — he was American music," relied on a dub book by Lindsay Crouse, neither of whom would have known a plot if it fell on them from the dress circle.

The show has therefore always depended on a larger-than-life leading lady of the Ethel Merriweather variety, and now we have our very own Miss Gordon, who, like Anna Neagle, is an indomitable example of sheer stardom overcoming a certain lack of other theatrical attributes. Looking oddly like George Burns in drag, she bulldozes oddy through some of the great numbers of a score that includes half-a-dozen all-time classics. The result is much like watching the Queen Mother at a clambake.

A wonderfully irrelevant Englishman, perched on a high-backed chair, Roger Redfern's production (superbly choreographed by Tudor Davies and Karen Oldfield) and, despite being set in a mythical country where the natives seem to spend most of their time fondling very small boys, this is a production that will run for as long as coaches have parties, not least because of Gordon's massive ability to spread her own patent enjoyment throughout the auditorium.

On the National's Olivier stage, a triumphant production by Michael Bogdanov of "de Musset's huge and hitherto unsung 'Lorenzaccio,'" Bogdanov has come up with a bloodstained melodrama of splendid power, one in which even lines like "Damn you, Maygar fox" and "Farewell Florence, you cesspit of Italy" seem neither misplaced nor laughable, thanks to an extremely intelligent translation by John Cowles.

Greg Hicks in the title role, Clive Arrindell as the corrupt Medici duke, and Basil Henson as the resident papal creep head the divisions of church and state, while Michael Bryant hovers over all as the idealist who wants only to be somewhere else. This is, as Peter Hall has already noted, precisely the kind of epic for which they built the National, and it deserves a huge welcome.

To the Victoria Palace from the Birmingham Rep has come Noelle Gordon, firing all fronts in the title role of Irving Berlin's 1950 "Call Me Madam," a musical inspired by Harry Truman's eccentric decision to make a Washington society hostess called Perle Mesta his ambassador to Luxembourg. There had, of course, been great Washington musical satires in the American theater, not least the Gershwin brothers' wonderful (and shamefully unknown in Britain) "Of Thee I Sing"; but "Call Me Madam" was never great satire, largely because Berlin, who, in the words of Jerome Kern, "had

the strength of an American classic; it speaks about emotions each of us has known with a purity and directness the screen shelters only too rarely."

In Michael Tuchner's "Treachous," Margot Kidder plays a female detective called Mickey Raymond. Her usual job is that of a court stenographer, but during a vacation on Malta she decides to write a detective novel and finds that every new scene she writes "brings another wild coincidence." Robert Hayes plays the leading man, at times a doctor, lawyer, anthropologist and more. Janet Maslin writes "In its simplicity and strength, 'Tender Mercies' has the feel of an American classic; it speaks about emotions each of us has known with a purity and directness the screen shelters only too rarely."

Franc Roddam's "The Lords of Discipline," about Will (David Keith), a student at a military school, who is asked by Bear (Robert Prosky) to protect a new black cadet, Pearce (Mark Brelan), in the incoming class of the new academic year. Things get a little out of hand when Will discovers "the existence of a secret society within the academy, a group using Klan-like tactics to terrify certain recruits."

Pinter, well served by collaborators:

In Bruce Beresford's "Tender Mercies," Robert Duvall plays a singer-songwriter, Mac Sledge, who, fighting alcoholism, passes out at a small Texas motel run by a young Vietnamese widow, Rosa Lee (Tess Harper). Rosa Lee allows him to stay on, and two years after it ends, Jerry "more or less under the nose of Robert," declares his love for his friend's wife, Vincent Canby of "The New York Times" writes "I can't think of another recent film that is simultaneously so funny, so moving and so rigorously unsentimental . . . This is pure

"Treachous" is "good-humored and lightly entertaining. It wouldn't work with the wrong actress in the leading role but Kidder is emphatically right."

In Michael Tuchner's "Treachous," Margot Kidder plays a female detective called Mickey Raymond. Her usual job is that of a court stenographer, but during a vacation on Malta she decides to write a detective novel and finds that every new scene she writes "brings another wild coincidence." Robert Hayes plays the leading man, at times a doctor, lawyer, anthropologist and more. Janet Maslin writes "In its simplicity and strength, 'Tender Mercies' has the

Dow Jones Averages**Market Diaries****AMEX Stock Index****AMEX Previous Actions****NYSE Index****NYSE Previous Actions****NYSE Previous Actions**

ADVERTISEMENT
CASIO COMPUTER CO., LTD.
(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that the Second Annual Report for the six months ended September 20th, 1982 of Casio Computer Co., Ltd. will be available in Amsterdam at:

Bank Mees & Hoeve NV,
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.,
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.,
Pionier, Heldring & Pierson N.V.,
Kas-Associate N.V.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY
COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 14th March 1983.

SPHINX
CONSULTANTS

- Commodities options, futures
- Real Estate
- Net 15% p.y. (Guaranteed) Program
- Investment Banking

P.O. Box 8058,
1802 KB ALKMAAR, Holland
Tel.: 072-118947. Thx.: 57158

Send us your
business card!

Storage Technology
Readies Disk Drive

(Continued from Page 9)

tinues to spend heavily on research and is said by some to be ahead of IBM in developing an inexpensive storage disk based on laser science. The price of its slumping shares is not expected to rebound this year unless the 8380 succeeds.

One analyst, who asked not to be identified, said IBM is readying a disk drive with 2.5 trillion bits of memory storage capacity — compared with the 1 trillion bits of the 3380. He said IBM could announce the new drive as early as next fall.

"That is what is holding Storage Technology's stock down," he said. Beyond that, IBM's increasingly rapid rate of product innovation coupled with aggressive price cutting has cast a cloud over most plug-compatible manufacturers, according to Ulric Weil, an industry analyst with Morgan Stanley.

Other analysts, however, doubted that IBM would move so quickly to bring a new disk drive to the market because an announcement that soon would discourage potential customers from buying or leasing its 3380.

Mr. Aweida said Storage Technology also is developing a version of the 3380 with double storage capacity, which he expects to ship sometime next year.

In addition to Storage Technology, the other so-called plug-compatible manufacturers of peripheral

He and some other analysts

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$7,250,000

QUIDEL

Convertible Preferred Stock

The private placement of these securities was arranged by the undersigned.

Shearson/American Express Inc. Montgomery Securities

Storage
Technology

At a Glance

All dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data

Three months ended	Dec. 31	1982	1981
Revenues	\$280,590	\$278,077	
Net Income	8,152	31,968	
Earnings per share	\$0.25	\$0.89	
Year-to-date			
Dec. 31	1982	1981	
Revenues	1,072,235	\$921,963	
Net income	84,738	82,400	
Earnings per share	\$1.08	\$0.91	
Total assets, Dec. 25, 1981	\$1,072,089		
Current assets	509,668		
Long-term liabilities	265,978		
Stock price, March 18, 1982	154,081		
N.Y.S.E. consolidated close	20%		
Stock price, 52-week range	22½-19½		
Employees, Dec. 31, 1981	15,197		
Headquarters	Lexington, Colo.		

Stock price, March 18, 1982

Employees, Dec. 31, 1981

Headquarters

Lexington, Colo.

Stock price, March 18, 1982

Employees, Dec. 31, 1981

Headquarters

Lexington, Colo.

Stock price, March 18, 1982

Employees, Dec. 31, 1981

Headquarters

Lexington, Colo.

Stock price, March 18, 1982

Employees, Dec. 31, 1981

Headquarters

Lexington, Colo.

Stock price, March 18, 1982

Employees, Dec. 31, 1981

Headquarters

Lexington, Colo.

Stock price, March 18, 1982

Employees, Dec. 31, 1981

Headquarters

Lexington, Colo.

Stock price, March 18, 1982

Employees, Dec. 31, 1981

Headquarters

Lexington, Colo.

Stock price, March 18, 1982

Employees, Dec. 31, 1981

Headquarters

Lexington, Colo.

Stock price, March 18, 1982

Employees, Dec. 31, 1981

Headquarters

Lexington, Colo.

Stock price, March 18, 1982

Employees, Dec. 31, 1981

Headquarters

Lexington, Colo.

Stock price, March 18, 1982

Employees, Dec. 31, 1981

Headquarters

Lexington, Colo.

Stock price, March 18, 1982

Employees, Dec. 31, 1981

Headquarters

Lexington, Colo.

Stock price, March 18, 1982

Employees, Dec. 31, 1981

Headquarters

Lexington, Colo.

Stock price, March 18, 1982

Employees, Dec. 31, 1981

Headquarters

Lexington, Colo.

Stock price, March 18, 1982

Employees, Dec. 31, 1981

Headquarters

Lexington, Colo.

Stock price, March 18, 1982

Employees, Dec. 31, 1981

Headquarters

Lexington, Colo.

Stock price, March 18, 1982

Employees, Dec. 31, 1981

Headquarters

Lexington, Colo.

Stock price, March 18, 1982

Employees, Dec. 31, 1981

Headquarters

Lexington, Colo.

Stock price, March 18, 1982

Employees, Dec. 31, 1981

Headquarters

Lexington, Colo.

Stock price, March 18, 1982

Employees, Dec. 31, 1981

Headquarters

Lexington, Colo.

Stock price, March 18, 1982

Employees, Dec. 31, 1981

Headquarters

Lexington, Colo.

Stock price, March 18, 1982

Employees, Dec. 31, 1981

Headquarters

Lexington, Colo.

Stock price, March 18, 1982

Employees, Dec. 31, 1981

Headquarters

Lexington, Colo.

Stock price, March 18, 1982

Employees, Dec. 31, 1981

Headquarters

Lexington, Colo.

U.S. Finance Plan
Criticized by IADBBy Juan de Onis
International Herald Tribune

PANAMA CITY — A U.S. plan to create a financial corporation for lending to private borrowers in Latin America has run into opposition from leading members of the Inter-American Development Bank.

The United States, in response to Republican congressional critics of the international public lending institutions, has been trying to sell Latin American members of the 23-year-old IADB on the idea of a specialized corporation that would lead to private enterprise.

The Reagan administration has sent legislation on foreign aid to Congress asking for \$80 million as an initial capital contribution to the proposed Inter-American Investment Corp. The Latin American members of the IADB, and any members from outside the region — Western Europe, Japan, Canada and Israel — that wanted to participate would have to subscribe a total of at least \$81 million.

Discussions on such an agency to operate as part of the 43-nation IADB came to a halt during the bank's 24th annual meeting in Panama City when Beryl Sprinkel, U.S. treasury undersecretary, said the agency would not be authorized to lend to companies in which private capital did not have the major part.

The Latin Americans object to writing such a limitation into the bank's articles of incorporation because many enterprises in need of capital are majority-owned in Latin America by the

state. Excluding state-owned companies is regarded as discriminatory in a multilateral lending agency such as the IADB.

The U.S. delegates also said that hiring of management staff for the agency should be left to a general manager, presumably chosen by the treasury without interference from Antonio Ortiz Mena, now in his third term as president of the IADB. Mr. Ortiz Mena would also be head of the new agency.

The two proposals so angered Latin American delegates that further discussions during the annual meeting were suspended and a session was tentatively scheduled in Jamaica next month to resume the negotiations.

Republican Party strategists, fearing opposition from the right wing to increases in funding for the IADB and increased U.S. quotas for the International Monetary Fund, have been asking Latin American support for the "private enterprise window" in the IADB.

Mr. Sprinkel said in a speech to the assembly Tuesday that Latin America had "far and away the greatest potential for private investment of any of the world's developing regions." He said the private-enterprise affiliate of the IADB would supplement the proposed \$13-billion replenishment of IADB capital over the next four years, which is before the U.S. Congress now.

IADB lending to Latin America reached \$2.7 billion last year, with primary emphasis on agriculture, industry, mining, education and urban development.

Currency Trade Calm,
Awaiting French Plan

(Continued from Page 9)

U.S. banks, seeking to play down the growth in their balance sheets, tend to withdraw from the market. This increased demand and lowered supply puts upward pressure on interest rates and draws money into dollars.

In April, dealers predict, the widening U.S. trade deficit and the increasing West German trade surplus will begin to move the dollar exchange rate down against the European currencies.

In West Germany, the mark's valuation was greeted favorably — at least as measured by the orders that flooded into the Frankfurt Stock Exchange to buy shares. The Commerzbank index of 60 shares rose 21.5 points to 879.70, its highest level since Dec. 12, 1969. Dealers said the stock market shrugged off fears that the revaluation would

The bank lowered the buying price of the lire 2.1 percent against the mark, quoting the West German currency at 83.6. It adjusted the lire up slightly against the French franc: 28.01 to the franc compared with 28.29 Monday.

The yen has devalued its lire by 3.3 percent against the dollar, Reuters reported Tuesday from Ankara, citing central bank figures.

The band quoted a buying price of 130.25 lire to the dollar Tuesday, compared with 195.5 Monday.

The bank lowered the buying price of the lire 2.1 percent against the mark, quoting the West German currency at 83.6. It adjusted the lire up slightly against the French franc: 28.01 to the franc compared with 28.29 Monday.

The yen has devalued its lire by 3.3 percent against the dollar, Reuters reported Tuesday from Ankara, citing central bank figures.

The band quoted a buying price of 130.25 lire to the dollar Tuesday, compared with 195.5 Monday.

The yen has devalued its lire by 3.3 percent against the dollar, Reuters reported Tuesday from Ankara, citing central bank figures.

The band quoted a buying price of 130.25 lire to the dollar Tuesday, compared with 195.5 Monday.

The yen has devalued its lire by 3.3 percent against the dollar, Reuters reported Tuesday from Ankara,

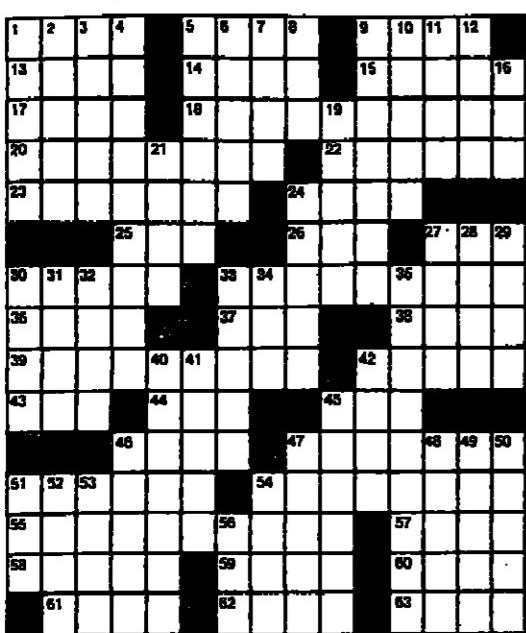


**If you shorten your legs this much
when you fly with other airlines, you'll sit as comfortably
as you do in SAS EuroClass.**

**SAS
EuroClass**

Express check-in counters. A reserved seat in EuroClass. Quality food. Complimentary wine, beer and drinks. And free access to Scanorama lounges throughout Scandinavia. All yours for the regular Economy fare.

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

- 1 Chums
5 Film
detective's dog
9 Yeasayers
13 Inter-
tilling
15 Egg and drat
17 His partner
18 Incense source
20 A Lincoln
biographer
22 Is quiescent
23 Is acting
action
24 Rigging
support
25 Napoli number
26 Variety topic
27 "Winterset"
hero
30 Year the
windshield
33 Pitfall of sorts
36 Fairway
choice
37 Spend
38 Legendary
ship
39 Typewriter
symbol
42 Curl one's lip
43 — Palmas
44 Ex-rung
master
45 Chapfalien
46 Miller's milled
47 Royal French
title
51 End of Noah's
excursion
- 19 Zoo spot in the
West
55 Name of
Barone
Dudevant
57 — Alto
58 "Tomorrow"
singer
59 Stud stake
60 Stud's rival
61 Kinski's 1980
62 Cat's-ear or
lady's-thumb
63 Greek letters
- DOWN
- 1 Ballet
movement
2 Pericles
neighbor
3 Climbing vine
4 Construction
material
5 Guarantee
6 Ten to two
on all day
7 Chinese
dynasty
8 What 39 Across
stands for
9 Cod's kin
10 Less refined
11 Pawnee's
friend
12 What
workaholics
call
16 Puget and
Long Island:
Abbr.
- 18 Jelly garnish
21 Town
24 Emulated
Mata Hari
27 An adult's
mother
28 Pulitzer
playwright
29 Repute
30 Watch word
31 Bonbeck
32 Vain ones
33 Popular game
bird
34 Defense
initials
35 Spike's cousin
40 Causes
destruction
41 Election
choice
42 Ton —
45 Smoothed
46 Gold lace
47 — Alighieri
48 A.P.M. before
Wilson
49 Home in the
4th
50 High times
51 Turkish
general
52 Rodriguez's
name
53 Superior
54 Compos
ments
55 Sententious
saying

WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW				
ALGARVE	18	14	57	Overcast	LONDON	19	50	2-36	Cloudy
ALGIERS	23	12	52	Fair	LOS ANGELES	19	50	11-32	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	6	43	37	Overcast	MADRID	23	71	6-43	Fair
ANKARA	10	50	1-34	Cloudy	MANILA	33	71	23-73	Fair
ANTIS	19	12	52	Fair	MEXICO CITY	28	62	11-31	Fair
AUCKLAND	24	75	16-41	Overcast	MILAN	24	75	8-31	Fair
BANGKOK	28	100	28-79	Fair	MOSCOW	12	50	10-50	Cloudy
BEIJING	13	55	8-46	Overcast	MONTREAL	5	41	-1-30	Cloudy
BEIRUT	14	57	52	Stormy	MOSCOW	9	52	-2-28	Snow
BELGRADE	20	68	8-46	Fair	MUNICH	10	50	4-39	Snow
BELGRADE	20	68	8-46	Fair	MUNICH	10	50	4-39	Snow
BOSTON	10	50	5-41	Cloudy	NAIROBI	30	82	15-59	Fair
BRUSSELS	8	45	3-37	Fair	NEW DELHI	28	62	13-55	Fair
BUCHAREST	19	64	2-36	Fair	NEW YORK	4	43	2-39	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	12	75	7-45	Rain	NICE	15	57	9-46	Cloudy
BUDVANES	27	71	11-52	Fair	OSLO	4	37	2-36	Snow
CAIRO	18	64	9-48	Fair	PARIS	10	50	3-37	Cloudy
CAPE TOWN	20	68	61	Overcast	PARIS	10	50	2-36	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	20	68	61	Overcast	PARIS	10	50	2-36	Cloudy
CHICAGO	9	52	5-23	Fair	PARIS	10	50	2-36	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	37	57	17-41	Fair	RIO DE JANEIRO	24	75	17-43	Overcast
DAKAR	27	71	11-52	Fair	RIO PAUL	14	61	10-50	Overcast
DAMASCUS	15	59	5-41	Overcast	RIO PAUL	25	71	14-57	Overcast
DUBLIN	8	45	1-34	Cloudy	RIO PAUL	25	71	14-57	Overcast
EDINBURGH	8	46	0-32	Cloudy	SAO PAULO	19	52	9-48	Overcast
FLORENCE	16	61	11-52	Cloudy	SEOUL	13	52	9-48	Overcast
GENEVA	8	45	1-34	Cloudy	SHANGHAI	27	71	14-57	Overcast
HARARE	20	68	18-54	Fair	SINGAPORE	27	71	14-57	Overcast
HELSINKI	2	34	2-28	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	2	34	1-20	Snow
HONG KONG	26	79	12-72	Overcast	SYDNEY	30	82	16-48	Fair
HONG KONG	14	61	2-36	Fair	TAIPEI	27	71	19-59	Rain
ISTANBUL	12	75	7-45	Fair	TEL AVIV	14	57	6-42	Fair
JERUSALEM	10	50	4-39	Rain	TIKYO	22	71	13-53	Fair
LIMA	20	68	17-63	Overcast	VENICE	14	41	9-48	Cloudy
LISBON	28	82	20-68	Cloudy	VIENNA	12	52	7-45	Overcast
LISBON	18	64	11-52	Fair	WARSAW	8	44	7-45	Rain
LUZON	18	64	11-52	Fair	WASHINGTON	10	50	1-38	Cloudy
ZURICH	18	64	11-52	Fair	ZURICH	10	50	8-46	Overcast

ADVERTISEMENT
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

March 22, 1983

The net asset value quotations shown below are based on the funds' latest with the exception of some funds which are based on their previous day's closing price. The following information indicates frequency of quotations required for the funds:

(1) Daily — (2) Weekly — (3) Monthly — (4) Semi-annually — (5) Annually — (6) Irregularly

AL-MAL MANAGEMENT CO. SA
(1) AL-MAL Trust \$132.73
(2) AL-MAL Fund SF 127.73
(3) AL-MAL Fund SF 127.73
(4) AL-MAL Fund SF 127.73
(5) AL-MAL Fund SF 127.73
(6) AL-MAL Fund SF 127.73

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
(1) Bank-Invest SF 93.50
(2) Bank-Invest SF 93.50
(3) Flavio Swiss Sh. SF 182.70
(4) Flavio Swiss Sh. SF 182.70
(5) Flavio Swiss Sh. SF 182.70
(6) Flavio Swiss Sh. SF 182.70

SAMUELUS BAER & CO. LTD
(1) 1 Corcoran SF 705.00*
(2) 1 Corcoran SF 705.00*
(3) 1 Corcoran SF 705.00*
(4) 1 Corcoran SF 705.00*
(5) 1 Corcoran SF 705.00*

CHARTER LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD
(1) Charter Life SF 12.50
(2) Charter Life SF 12.50
(3) Charter Life SF 12.50
(4) Charter Life SF 12.50
(5) Charter Life SF 12.50
(6) Charter Life SF 12.50

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
(1) Capital Int'l Fund \$29.02
(2) Capital Int'l Fund \$29.02

CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)
(1) Credit Suisse Fund SF 29.72
(2) Credit Suisse Fund SF 29.72
(3) Credit Suisse Fund SF 29.72
(4) Credit Suisse Fund SF 29.72
(5) Credit Suisse Fund SF 29.72
(6) Credit Suisse Fund SF 29.72

DIT INVESTMENT FPM
(1) DIT Company DM 74.75
(2) DIT Company DM 74.75

FIDELITY FOB 69, Hamilton, Bermuda
(1) American Voltage Comms \$27.23
(2) American Voltage Comms \$27.23
(3) Fidelity Amer. Amer. Fund \$10.00
(4) Fidelity Amer. Amer. Fund \$10.00
(5) Fidelity Amer. Amer. Fund \$10.00
(6) Fidelity Amer. Amer. Fund \$10.00

FRANCIS L. HILL & CO., St. Helier, Jersey
(1) Francis L. Hill £1.2500
(2) Francis L. Hill £1.2500
(3) Francis L. Hill £1.2500
(4) Francis L. Hill £1.2500
(5) Francis L. Hill £1.2500
(6) Francis L. Hill £1.2500

INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
(1) Short Term Inv. Fund \$1.2500
(2) Short Term Inv. Fund \$1.2500
(3) Short Term Inv. Fund \$1.2500
(4) Short Term Inv. Fund \$1.2500
(5) Short Term Inv. Fund \$1.2500
(6) Short Term Inv. Fund \$1.2500

LLOYDS BANK INT'L, POB 428 Geneva 11
(1) Lloyd's Int'l Growth SF 47.50*
(2) Lloyd's Int'l Income SF 27.00

MERCANTILE BANK & TRUST CO., LTD
(1) Commodity Fund \$4.25
(2) Commodity Fund \$4.25
(3) G.T. Tech Fund \$2.22
(4) G.T. Tech Fund \$2.22
(5) G.T. Tech Fund \$2.22
(6) G.T. Tech Fund \$2.22

PARISBAS - GROUP
(1) Capital International \$18.14
(2) Capital International \$18.14
(3) Obligation \$1.2000*
(4) Obligation \$1.2000*

RBC INV. CO., INC., North America
(1) RBC Inv. Fund \$1.0000
(2) RBC Inv. Fund \$1.0000
(3) RBC Inv. Fund \$1.0000
(4) RBC Inv. Fund \$1.0000
(5) RBC Inv. Fund \$1.0000
(6) RBC Inv. Fund \$1.0000

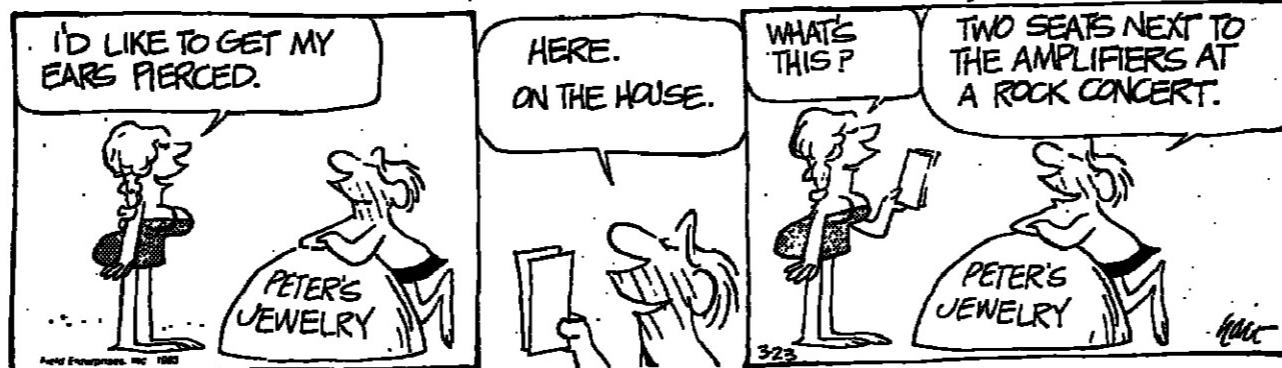
SOCIAL GROUP, INC., NEW YORK
(1) Perfect Fund SF 1.297.00
(2) American Voter SF 467.00
(3) Color Fund Selection SF 1.292.00
(4) First Fund SF 1.271.00
(5) Japan Fund SF 1.271.00
(6) U.S. Bond Select SF 1.293.00

SWISS BANK CORP
(1) Ameri-Vest SF 467.00
(2) Ameri-Vest SF 467.00
(3) Color Fund Selection SF 1.292.00
(4) First Fund SF 1.271.00
(5) Japan Fund SF 1.271.00
(6) U.S. Bond Select SF 1.293.00

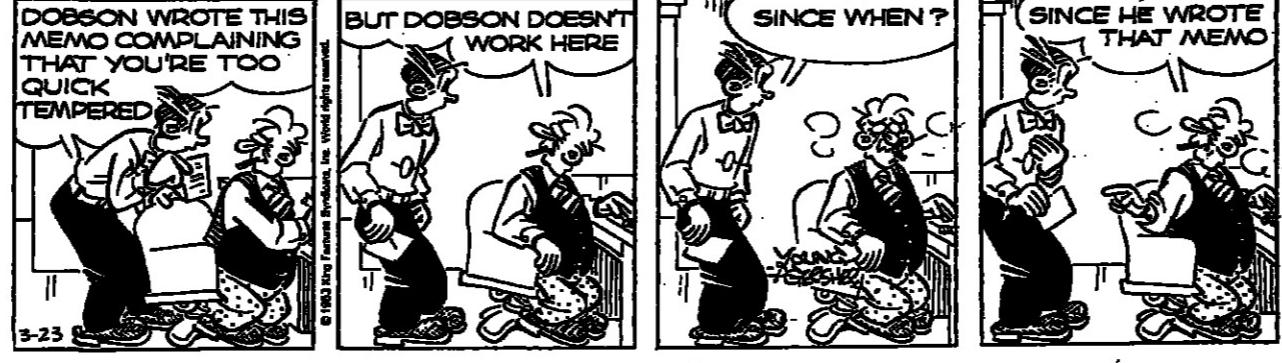
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



JUMBLE

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

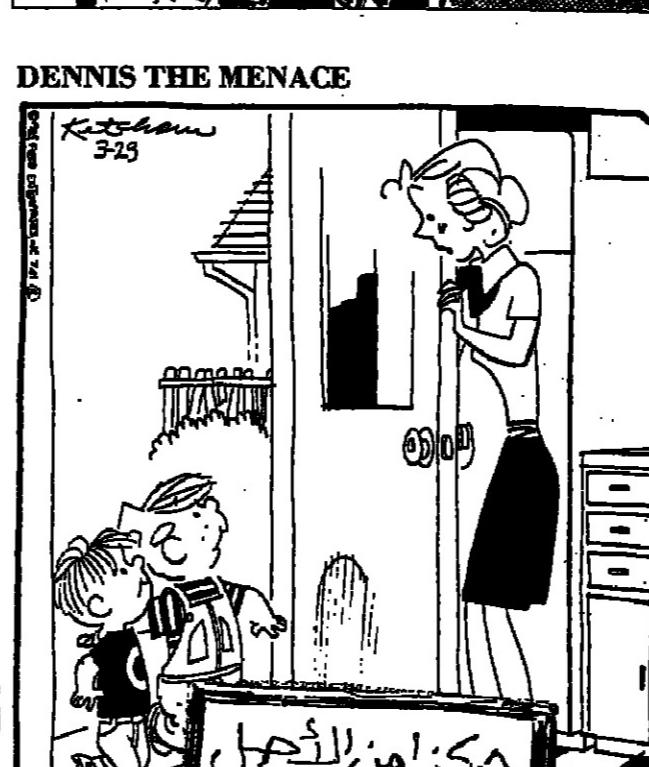
YONOL

RAPPE

RETHOM

GLANID

Began with nothing
Next
A DOCTOR WHO SPECIALIZES IN THIS OFTEN STARTS FROM SCRATCH.
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: 

SPORTS

2 Stars on a Fast-Lane Cycle

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Does anything speed up the life cycle quite like sports?

Bjorn Borg's retirement at 26 "enforced a phrase in the recreational vocabulary: He was 'mentally burned out.' Given the pace, demands and riches of modern times, most of us are going to see from first shot to last, entire careers of, say, six generations of champions."

They start in infancy. Their prime comes and goes faster than before. Their fame and fortune is built and finished within a single decade. Their decline has become a race between the surrender of body and mind.

In four days of soccer, I have just witnessed what were effectively the final flings of two of the finest players I have seen. Paul Breitner and Allan Simonsen are 31 — an age at which experience begins to overtake physical resources.

The temptation to cry premature s. enormous. But, having seen Simonsen flourish only sporadically amid the physical harshness of the English second division and having seen Breitner virtually "carried" as Bayern Munich was run out of Europe by a vibrant young Aberdeen, my eyes are witness to the stark truth: These players' primes have flown.

No financial tears are indicated. Besides, either could, on whim, cross the Atlantic, where reputation and flair are prized above man-of-the-moment competitiveness.

For the moment, Breitner has unfinished business chasing a last Bundesliga championship, while Simonsen completes the final lap of his sporting life cycle.

Simonsen is back in the Danish hometown where it all began — be-

fore the heady years of being acclaimed Europe's best player with Borussia Monchengladbach, before the turbulent seasons of high finance and debilitating kicks in the service of Barcelona, Mao to Churchill, linguist, devout family man (with an adopted Vietnamese daughter), film star, author and rebel of a thousand causes, Breitner has an individualism that has sparked widespread mistrust of the man.

Some of that mistrust has clung from the day he emerged as a charging left back with Bayern. He even helped the false media images grow. A 19-year-old, fresh out of studies in child welfare, Breitner sported an afro hairstyle and a Mexican moustache that framed his face like a lion's mane.

He turned up for training in cowboy boots and frayed jeans, and when the press asked what the college boy was reading, he showed them: the works of Chairman Mao.

"From the moment I told them," Breitner recalls, "I was the Leninist. The Maoist of West German football. And this, you know in Germany is equal to criminal. Reading these ridiculous stories, I thought — O.K., if people like to make an image of me, let them do it."

Some years later, Breitner tired of the stories. He tried to tell them he has ready every political theory he could get his hands on "because I want, when I finish playing, to formulate a serious political philosophy. A man of 25 or 26 cannot vote with conviction, cannot really say which is the best system. He hasn't had time to study them."

By 1974, at 22, he was entranced with the penalty that saved the World Cup for West Germany, a par with the Brazilian captain

most quantifiable. You throw all this together and come out with a number that tells you each horse's percentage chance of winning. Then you measure that against his actual odds."

Mitchell says he has come up with a couple of special situations that have produced profits in an extensive test on paper, but discovering the big answer is another matter. A Los Angeles man, Steve Carroll, can attest to that.

Carroll and a partner bought an \$8,000 computer and have spent the last 18 months with their handicapping research. "We spent a lot of time writing software, a lot of time typing in data," Carroll said. "But we still haven't been able to find a model that works."

Some computer people, he said, create winning systems by creating a system and then testing it on the same data from which it was generated, but Carroll said "that's a no-no. We generate our data on 1981 and then test it on 1982, and every time we'd come up with a loss."

One of the difficulties Carroll found was that the importance of



United Press International
Paul Breitner and England's Bryan Robson (No. 6) tangling in a 1982 World Cup match.

Ambition fulfilled, he moved to Real Madrid — some say for even more money, he says to broaden his personality and experience.

Madrid changed him. Mijan Miljanic, the Yugoslav coach, saw in him not a fullback but a midfield orchestrator, and Spain, says Breitner, was his utopia. The Latin philosophy of working for the purpose of living suited him better than the German rationale of living to work, work.

Such a man will not demean his playing status in his kids' eyes and

has no compunction to accept the \$375,000 Bayern is desperate to hand him as an inducement to give him two more years.

Breitner had always said he was not one of those players "whose brain begins in the toes and ends in the knees." So it's time he went full-time in putting that brain to good use and left undiluted the memory of how the body responded.

Our affluent sporting age means rich men can be liberated before physical senility sets in.

Since I was 13, I have trained every day. And it is against my in-

stincts to run one hour in rain or train three hours. I could use this time to see what I could do with my body, but outside you have also to be a man, to do other things."

Earning money — including \$60,000 for shaving off his beard prior to the last World Cup — was one of those things seldom forgiven him. But he returned to Bayern, returned to complete 48 internationals (including a second World Cup final).

Younger players added 17 points for DePaul, while Art Aaron had 13 for the Wildcats.

In East Lansing, Michigan, Ron Anderson and Desi Bormore seemed to controversy.

By 1974, at 22, he was entranced with the penalty that saved the World Cup for West Germany, a par with the Brazilian captain

most quantifiable. You throw all this together and come out with a number that tells you each horse's percentage chance of winning. Then you measure that against his actual odds."

Mitchell says he has come up with a couple of special situations that have produced profits in an extensive test on paper, but discovering the big answer is another matter. A Los Angeles man, Steve Carroll, can attest to that.

Carroll and a partner bought an \$8,000 computer and have spent the last 18 months with their handicapping research. "We spent a lot of time writing software, a lot of time typing in data," Carroll said. "But we still haven't been able to find a model that works."

Some computer people, he said, create winning systems by creating a system and then testing it on the same data from which it was generated, but Carroll said "that's a no-no. We generate our data on 1981 and then test it on 1982, and every time we'd come up with a loss."

One of the difficulties Carroll found was that the importance of

SPORTS BRIEFS

Sampson Again Player of Year

ST. LOUIS (UPI) — Ralph Sampson of the University of Virginia has been named as the college player of the year by the United States Basketball Writers Association. It marks the third straight year in which the 7-foot-4 Sampson has won the award, tying him with former UCLA center Bill Walton.

Sampson averaged 18.9 points and 11.7 rebounds this season. He shot 56 percent from the field, 71.5 percent from the free-throw line and had 59 blocked shots.

Gerulaitis Cleared in Drug Case

NEW YORK (AP) — Tennis professional Vitas Gerulaitis has been cleared by a federal grand jury of criminal wrongdoing in connection with allegations that he agreed to buy cocaine, it was disclosed Tuesday.

U.S. Attorney John S. Martin Jr. said the grand jury had filed a "no true bill" in connection with a yearlong investigation. Martin said the grand jury "found a lack of sufficient evidence to bring criminal charges" against Gerulaitis with respect to allegations involving a cocaine transaction engaged in by Tony Goble. The judge said the investigation had been terminated as a result of the grand jury's action.

Goble was convicted last fall of conspiring to buy synthetic cocaine being offered by federal undercover agents. Testimony was introduced at his trial indicating that Goble told the agents that Gerulaitis was willing to put up \$20,000 for a share of the cocaine Goble intended to buy.

Goble was sentenced to a year in prison at proceedings conducted in January by U.S. District Judge Kevin Thomas Duffy.

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE
Perfex Division

	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
x-Philadelphia	45	21	8	276	220	98
-NY Islanders	32	24	8	275	212	92
-NY Rangers	37	21	12	281	214	91
-New Jersey	31	23	7	275	215	71
Pittsburgh	15	46	8	262	219	42
Adams Division	17	30	8	243	273	42
Adams Division	40	21	10	300	203	101
-Montreal	26	23	13	222	225	92
-Buffalo	36	27	12	285	243	91
-Quebec	31	32	11	315	312	72
Hartford	17	36	10	244	305	55
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE North Division	44	21	8	304	294	99
-Chicago	29	32	12	267	294	70
-Montreal	26	23	13	222	245	64
Toronto	23	38	12	264	204	58
Detroit	39	35	14	244	305	55
Smythe Division	44	21	8	304	294	99
Vancouver	29	34	11	281	285	67
Calgary	29	37	8	274	300	62
Edmonton	35	31	11	275	313	62
Los Angeles	40	31	8	276	313	62
Montreal	44	21	8	304	294	99
North Division	44	21	8	304	294	99
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE South Division	44	21	8	304	294	99
Montreal	29	34	11	281	285	67
Toronto	23	38	12	264	204	58
Detroit	39	35	14	244	305	55
Montreal	44	21	8	304	294	99
North Division	44	21	8	304	294	99
WALES CONFERENCE Perfex Division	44	21	8	304	294	99
-Philadelphia	45	21	8	276	220	98
-NY Islanders	32	24	8	275	212	92
-NY Rangers	37	21	12	281	214	91
-New Jersey	31	23	7	275	215	71
Pittsburgh	15	46	8	262	219	42
Adams Division	17	30	8	243	273	42
Adams Division	40	21	10	300	203	101
Adams Division	44	21	8	304	294	99
-Montreal	26	23	13	222	225	64
-Buffalo	36	27	12	285	243	91
-Quebec	31	32	11	315	312	72
Hartford	17	36	10	244	305	55
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE South Division	44	21	8	304	294	99
Montreal	29	34	11	281	285	67
Toronto	23	38	12	264	204	58
Detroit	39	35	14	244	305	55
Montreal	44	21	8	304	294	99
North Division	44	21	8	304	294	99
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE South Division	44	21	8	304	294	99
Montreal	29	34	11	281	285	67
Toronto	23	38	12	264	204	58
Detroit	39	35	14	244	305	55
Montreal	44	21	8	304	294	99
North Division	44	21	8	304	294	99
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE South Division	44	21	8	304	294	99
Montreal	29	34	11	281	285	67
Toronto	23	38	12	264	204	58
Detroit	39	35	14	244	305	55
Montreal	44	21	8	304	294	99
North Division	44	21	8	304	294	99
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE South Division	44	21	8	304	294	99
Montreal	29	34	11	281	285	67
Toronto	23	38	12	264	204	58
Detroit	39	35	14	244	305	55
Montreal	44	21	8	304	294	99
North Division	44	21	8	304	294	99
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE South Division	44	21	8	304	294	99
Montreal	29	34				

OBSERVER

A Movable Job Action

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — News item: When the end of a two-week strike by picadors and banderilleros finally restored labor peace to Spanish bullfighting arenas this week, a Madrid newspaper reported "a sensation of relief in tauromachic circles." Others were not so sure. "Bullfighting, one matador said, "has lost a lot of its luster."

The sun rose in the east, and spring and we fished the good, cold stream that fed into the Ebro and afterwards we sat by the fire and ate the good fish and I told Daughter about Hannibal.

Hannibal was bad, but his elephants were good, and when they crossed the Ebro it was good to see, I said.

"And when the elephants passed, swinging their fine proboscises, you could feel the earth move. You have told me that many times, and it was good to hear, but now I have heard it enough."

"Daughter, you know I do not like the speaking of words of four syllables."

"I am sorry I said 'proboscises,' Papa," she said. "I will not say it again if you will take me to Pamplona to see the job action. Afterwards you can tell me of the great Hannibal and the flaming movement by which he won the Battle of Cannae, and I will not look bored."

I saw it would be bad with Daughter at Pamplona. At the hotel we drank the bad wine from the good goaskins, but she did not smile the good smile of the aficionado when I told her about "the running of the tourists."

"You mean to tell me that all us tourists have to run up that narrow street while picadors or horseback chase us with those pointed sticks?" she asked. "Not for me, Pops. No way am I going to risk losing my Guccis in that stamped."

Tomas, the old waiter who took pain and only eavesdropped when you needed someone to enlarge the dialogue, said, "Is Senora Daughter not content with the bad wine?"

"Daughter has the fear," I said.

"How does the fear manifest itself, Senior Papa?"

"By outbreaks of vulgar diction such as you have just overheard, Tomas. The fear causes loss of her power to speak with the biblical

purity that gives the beauty to woman."

I felt angry about missing the job action because Daughter had the fear. "Do you wish you had brought Niece instead of me, Papa?" Daughter asked.

"Niece is brave, Daughter. She would not fear the loss of a few shoes while running in front of the picadors. She would enjoy the beauty of the *placarderos* shouting "Sabero!" at the matadors crossing the picket line."

"What are the *placarderos*?"

"They are the union stiffs, timid one, who wear the beautiful printed placards that say, 'This Corrida Unfair to Tormentors of El Toro.' It is fine to see their placards gleaming in the sun of afternoon while they shout threats of great violence at the matador crossers of picked lines. Until you have seen it you cannot understand the courage that is the soul of the action."

"It must take great courage for the matadors to challenge the *placarderos*, Papa."

"It does not take courage, Daughter, if the *placarderos* are fast and know how to place the *placarderos* quickly into the Black Mana."

"But if the *placarderos* are sympathetic with the picadors and are not fast to move?"

"Then to the matador's courage is tested to the full, and this is the beauty of the job action. Only the true aficionado can savor the fine terror of the moment when the matador faces the fury of James."

"What happens if the matador runs?"

"Then he becomes a *chikendor* and loses his card in the Federated Affiliation of Matadors."

"I do not understand this sport, Papa," Daughter said.

"You do not have the delicacy needed to sense the beauty of tauromaquia circles," I said.

I took her to the plain of Killimangiaro where we killed the kudu and drank the excellent oxtongue and I told her of the beauty of Hannibal's victory at Lake Trasimene when she dozed and dreamed of meeting a graceful young chickenado who spoke colloquial English.

New York Times Service

Keeping a Culture Alive

Couple Makes Toronto a Czech Literary Center

By Alan Levy

International Herald Tribune

TORONTO — Josef Skvorecky wrote a novel in 1948 that wasn't published until 1958 — and then it lasted two months, denounced as "wacky fruit" and a "mangy pussycat" of revisionism, withdrawn and banned.

The Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia on Aug. 21, 1968, generated no new guilts or executions, but meant cultural death to writers like Skvorecky. "When a big power wants to deprive a small country of its national consciousness, it uses the method of organized forgetting," as another Czech emigre novelist, Milan Kundera, puts it. "Contemporary Czech literature, insofar as it has any value at all, has not been printed for [more than a dozen] years; 200 Czech writers have been proscribed, including the dead Franz Kafka; 145 Czech historians have been dismissed from their posts; history has been rewritten, monuments demolished. A nation which loses awareness of its past gradually loses its soul."

But Skvorecky's novel "The Cowards" is now a Penguin Modern Classic; in 1980 he won the biennial Neustadt International Prize for Literature (a stepping stone to the Nobel for Czeslaw Milosz, and Gabriel Garcia Marquez). Graham Greene, who reads him in French, has compared Skvorecky's storytelling to Chekhov, Joyce and James.

Sqvorecky's wife, Zdena Salivarova, 49, a notable actress of the 1960s Czech film renaissance (she played in Jan Nemec's allegorical "Report on the Party and the Guests") is a novelist in her own right ("Summer in Prague," Harper & Row, 1975).

Their only children are 135 books issued in Czech by their publishing house, 68 Publishers Toronto, which is ready Salivarova's creation. Before the 1968 clampdown, Skvorecky, 58, who spoke fluent English and had anticipated the worst, won an appointment as writer-in-residence at the University of Toronto, where he now teaches American literature and film history. But

his wife came to Canada languageless, a silent, slightly sulken shadow in the verbal glitter generated by her gifted husband at faculty gatherings.

In Toronto in 1969, Skvorecky gave his wife all his savings "to take a dental assistant's course or one of those other schemes that were advertised in the paper: anything to get Zdena working instead of moping around the house being homesick."

Salivarova remembered that "the only times my family had money — between the bad times — was from books." Her father had been jailed by both Nazis and the Stalinists for being a bookseller and occasional publishing entrepreneur. She decided to use the money to publish her husband's second novel, "The Tank Corps," whose publication in Prague had just been canceled. (It was written in 1954.)

The book was set in type at a Polish print shop on an ancient linotype machine during the printer's spare time. Between proofs, Salivarova rummaged through her husband's address book for contacts in the émigré colonies of the United States, Australia, Austria, Switzerland, West Germany, Britain and Canada. There are nearly 50,000 Czechs and Slovaks in Toronto alone. Salivarova wrote to 300, offering the book and asking for more names. By the time her printing of 2,000 copies was off

the presses, she had 1,000 names and nearly twice as many orders.

The Skvoreckys had discovered their merchandising secret: Czech immigrants of the class of 1938 (refugees from Hitler) and 1948 (from the Communist takeover) could now revisit Czechoslovakia as tourists; they would order one copy for themselves plus another to smuggle back into the old country. The books were marketed in handsome paperback, durably bound — since each book that gets into Czechoslovakia has an estimated 150 readers. One copy sold for the equivalent of \$6 in the West, but two sold for only \$8 — and in the second was a reply card asking the buyer to say without too much detail, how he or she disposed of it.

So the Skvoreckys know that 200 to 250 copies of every book they have published are safely inside Czechoslovakia, enabling writers like Kundera, Arnost Lustig and Jan Benes not only to continue writing in their mother tongue, but to be read in Czechoslovakia. (Other émigré Czech-language publishers include Index in Cologne, at least four others in West Germany, two in Switzerland and one in England, but their combined output is not equal to 68.)

Even when confiscated at Czech border crossings, 68's books are read by customs officers before being locked up as evidence, according to travelers who have been detained, deported, or just lectured for having them. In Czechoslovakia, one woman lost her job for reading her husband's manuscript and was sent home.

Random imports by tourists proved inadequate for the Czech thirst for good literature, so book smugglers materialized. Czechoslovak police last year seized a car with two Frenchmen and hundreds of outlawed books, many of them issued by 68. About 50 people were arrested as a result.

Of 68's first 19 books, seven were by Skvorecky and one by Salivarova and virtually all were by émigrés. By then, Salivarova had 6,000 addresses plus a slipped disc from dragging mailbags to the post office, but she was also fluent in English, having mastered the language needed to obtain an export license or deal with a trade commissioner.

In the early 1970s, the couple flirted with the idea of fulfilling a second mission: keeping banned authors still living in Czechoslovakia in print by publishing their manuscripts. "We were afraid to ask them to risk publishing with us," Skvorecky recalls, "until we found out that we were more afraid for them than they were for themselves." Works by Ludvik Vaculik and the jailed Vaclav Havel were added to the 68 list.

The couple have another campaign: "Create writers," says Salivarova. "Young exiles who started writing in Czech because we inspired them." Two of these are Jan Novak, whose play "Bohemian Heaven" has been produced in Greenwich Village, and Ota Ulc, teaching at the State University of New York in Binghamton.

The publishing house now operates as a book club, with some 12,000 members. Printings re-



Zdena Salivarova in front of a painting for the cover of her husband, "A Swell Season."

PEOPLE

Playwright to Direct 'Salesman' in Beijing

The playwright Arthur Miller arrived in Beijing to direct a production of his 1949 Pulitzer Prize-winning play "Death of a Salesman." The play was translated into Chinese by Ying Ruocheng, a noted actor who will star in the Beijing People's Art Theater production. The first performance is scheduled for May. Ying also translated Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure" for a recent production. He starred as Kublai Khan in last year's television mini-series "Marco Polo" and returned in January from the months of lecturing in the United States. Miller, who toured China in 1978, was accompanied by his wife, the photographer Inge Morath, and their daughter, Rebecca.

Nancy Reagan will appear with Washington's National Symphony under its music director, Mstislav Rostropovich, who will conduct the first lady's performance next Monday night with the orchestra, when she narrates the Ogden Nash verses to "Candle in the Wind" at the National Arts Center.

Robert F. Kennedy Jr., who failed his first bar exam and is awaiting results of his second, has suffered another legal disappointment, losing his trial as an assistant Manhattan district attorney. A jury deliberated nine hours before finding garment worker Leonard Walker innocent of "negligent homicide" during a fight last July. After the verdict Wednesday, Judge Jack Rosenberg said he told the son of the late senator, "Don't be concerned. You tried a proper case."

Ralph Abernathy, the civil rights leader and close associate of the late Martin Luther King Jr., has undergone successful preventive surgery to bypass a blocked artery in his brain.

More than 600 aboriginal children journeyed to the outback town of Tennant Creek, in central Australia, by bus to greet a sunburnt Prince Charles and Princess Diana and present them with a hunting boomerang. Charles, dressed in a safari suit, waved the primitive weapon toward some of the 100-odd reporters accompanying the royal couple on their six-week tour of Australia and New Zealand. "Perhaps I can use it on the press," he joked.

AMERICAN AUTHOR writing books of France and London writes mystery. Must type well, drive. Should have world travel experience and contacts. Send resume and photo. Box 323, 22nd and Franklin Sts., New York 10010.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

WANTED - EXECUTIVE SECRETARY for the president of a fashion company. Must be fluent in English and French. Previous experience in executive secretarial work. Box 324, 22nd and Franklin Sts., New York 10010.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

YOUNG WOMAN EXPERIENCED secretary, eight hours a day. Photo enclosed. Address to Dr. Gross, 3757 Green Valley Dr., Encino, Calif. 91363.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

LANGUAGE SCHOOL in central Paris seeks a foreign teacher experienced in working efficiently in an informed atmosphere. Responsibilities include general administrative organization and supervision of students, teaching, assisting in decision making & the ability to plan & take care on behalf of the school. Box 315, 22nd and Franklin Sts., New York 10010.

TEACHER/WOMAN RETIRING, USA Public School, age 54. Ex-Marketing & Public Relations in international companies. Fluent English, French and Spanish necessary. Send resume and salary history to: K. Lewis Associates, 330 Broad Street, New York, New York 10004 U.S.A.

GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED

DYNAMIC GLOBETROTTER, 38, with debt of \$50,000+, seeks any position ensuring fast money. Excellent education & social life. Box 326, Herald Tribune, 2221 N. Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif. 90210.

RECEPTIONIST, SECRETARIAL, COOKING, MAINTENANCE, etc. Box 327, 22nd and Franklin Sts., New York 10010.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

WANTED - SECRETARY, full time. Box 328, 22nd and Franklin Sts., New York 10010.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

WANTED - SECRETARY, full time. Box 329, 22nd and Franklin Sts., New York 10010.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

WANTED - SECRETARY, full time. Box 330, 22nd and Franklin Sts., New York 10010.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

WANTED - SECRETARY, full time. Box 331, 22nd and Franklin Sts., New York 10010.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

WANTED - SECRETARY, full time. Box 332, 22nd and Franklin Sts., New York 10010.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

WANTED - SECRETARY, full time. Box 333, 22nd and Franklin Sts., New York 10010.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

WANTED - SECRETARY, full time. Box 334, 22nd and Franklin Sts., New York 10010.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

WANTED - SECRETARY, full time. Box 335, 22nd and Franklin Sts., New York 10010.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

WANTED - SECRETARY, full time. Box 336, 22nd and Franklin Sts., New York 10010.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

WANTED - SECRETARY, full time. Box 337, 22nd and Franklin Sts., New York 10010.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

WANTED - SECRETARY, full time. Box 338, 22nd and Franklin Sts., New York 10010.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

WANTED - SECRETARY, full time. Box 339, 22nd and Franklin Sts., New York 10010.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

WANTED - SECRETARY, full time. Box 340, 22nd and Franklin Sts., New York 10010.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

WANTED - SECRETARY, full time. Box 341, 22nd and Franklin Sts., New York 10010.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

WANTED - SECRETARY, full time. Box 342, 22nd and Franklin Sts., New York 10010.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

WANTED - SECRETARY, full time. Box 343, 22nd and Franklin Sts., New York 10010.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

WANTED - SECRETARY, full time. Box 344, 22nd and Franklin Sts., New York 10010.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

WANTED - SECRETARY, full time. Box 345, 22nd and Franklin Sts., New York 10010.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

WANTED - SECRETARY, full time. Box 346, 22nd and Franklin Sts., New York 10010.